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THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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GERMANS SUFFER ENORMOUS LOSSES TO CROSS SOMME

Rush Up Masses Of Men Without Support Of Artillery

HORDES WIPED OUT

Closest Fighting Of War Developed By Manner Of Attack

BRITISH SAVE GUNS

Artillery Brought Away Safely After Making Shambles Of Enemy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 25.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring this evening, reports: The titanic struggle continues unabated, although the enemy artillerying shows a tendency to decrease owing to the increasing difficulties of advancing his guns.

On the other hand, no stage of the war has seen such close infantry fighting. Yesterday the British Infantry in a bayonet charge broke the ranks of the enemy and secured 120 prisoners.

One battalion of the 24th division captured a post in a great quarry commanding one of the main lines of the enemy advance and fought to the last man, delaying the enemy and piling corpses in a semi-circular barricade breast high around the quarry.

The manner in which our guns, tanks and transport are being withdrawn behind our retiring line constitutes a marvellous feat.

Somme Bridges Blown Up

After crossing the Somme we blew up all the bridges except one, which was so commanded by our guns that it was advantageous to leave it. The casualties suffered by the enemy in his efforts to cross the Somme have been prodigious. Again and again massed parties on rafts and pontoons were annihilated by our guns. Ultimately the passage of the river was effected by the famous Brandenburg Iron Corps near Licourt under a hailstorm of fire and only after innumerable failures.

At a certain place a large force of the enemy had thrust its way through and gained what promised to develop into a distinct tactical advantage but, during a pause of the enemy forces to reorganise, ten tanks advanced and caused havoc in the German ranks and finally drove them back.

The scenes on the roads leading to the rear have been most remarkable for the past three days, with parties of civilians and villagers, shepherded by soldiers mixed with troops of men belonging to the Labor Corps, impassive Orientals in all varieties of headgear and African natives grinning as though the thing was a huge joke. Here a clay-caked armored car was speeding back for ammunition. There was a motor-lorry stacked with maps and records with a redhatted officer perched on top.

Germans Reckless With Lives

Fulfilling their traditional tactics of crushing through, the German infantry is pushing forward unsupported by artillery, their High Command trusting to overwhelming weight to break down all resistance. These tactics are affording unique opportunities for our field-guns to spray the swarms of human beings, while yesterday, at High Wood and Delville Wood, our machine-gunners simply carpeted the earth with corpses before retiring.

Before long the Fatherland must be asking the price at which this offensive is being waged.

The weather is becoming unsettled and the glass is falling.

The latest news is that fighting of the fiercest description is continuing.

Mr. Philip Gibbs wires:

The British heavy and field guns have been handled with marvellous discipline in the rear guard actions and in positions which became untenable, the British gunners firing for hours at masses of German troops moving in close vicinity and causing deadly losses. But the masses did not cease to advance and bore down the defenders by the ceaseless tide of men. Some guns were abandoned but many were withdrawn across the Somme, the gunners taking up new positions and re-entering action as if they were

(Continued on Page 2)

Municipal Ownership Of Waterworks Put In Hands Of Committee By Meeting

Ratepayers Also Vote Freedom Of Settlement To Mr. E. C. Pearce At Annual Session

The annual meeting of Shanghai Ratepayers was held yesterday afternoon, rather a small attendance turning out, at the Town Hall, where the business for the year was gone through with considerable dispatch.

The resolutions on the budget and Waterworks proposition were passed while that proposing the adoption of the Loan Redemption report was rejected after telling argument against it by Mr. A. L. Anderson and Mr. O. M. Green. The proposed amendment to the budget resolution which would have voted reimbursement to the Committee of the recently taken over Shanghai High School was also voted down by the ratepayers after some discussion. The Waterworks resolution, putting consideration of the proposition of Municipal purchase into the hands of a committee, passed without a word of comment.

The happiest event of the day was the enthusiastic passage of the resolution put by Dean Walker giving Mr. E. C. Pearce, Chairman of the Council, the freedom of the city. The resolution was amended from its first form to omit the provision of no taxation for Mr. Pearce, because this would legally bar him from a post on the Council. Dean Walker paid eloquent tribute to Mr. Pearce in proposing the resolution and Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, chairman of the meeting, was first to offer congratulations and endorse this sincere appreciation of Mr. Pearce's long and valuable service. Sir Havilland, Dean Walker and Mr. White-Cooper were named a committee to draw up the necessary document and secure a suitable silver casket for its presentation. The Chairman of the Council was greeted with a storm of applause when he rose to reply.

Yesterday's meeting was called to order at 2.05 p.m. and the first three resolutions—electing Sir Havilland to the chair, Mr. E. L. Allen to the meeting's secretaryship and adopting the published rules of procedure—were quickly put and passed, Mr. Pearce proposing them and Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper seconding.

Present on the platform were Sir Havilland, Mr. Pearce, Baron Fujimura and Messrs. E. I. Ezra, J. Johnstone, W. L. Merriman, E. C. Richards, A. S. P. White-Cooper and Ed. White.

All business was transacted and the meeting adjourned by 4.30 o'clock.

Resolution IV

In moving that the report and accounts for 1917 be passed Mr. E. C. Pearce said:

"Looking back on the past year I must confess that it has been a more than usually anxious and difficult one. If we turn over the pages of Chinese history since the establishment of the Republic we find an almost endless record of internal dissension and strife. Unhappily 1917 provided no relief: on the contrary the historian chronicles a story of utter chaos and rebellion against the established Government.

"Apart from the disturbed state of the country, China's action, first in breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany on March 14, following her note of protest against ruthless submarine warfare, and later, on August 14, in declaring war against the Central Powers, presented a situation calling for action, for which there were no guiding precedents. It was thus necessary for us to examine the status of the Settlement and to consider how far, if at all, that status and the status of the subjects of the Central Powers resident therein might be affected. I do not propose to review this question, but since misunderstanding may exist in respect of the Council's action in reference thereto, I wish to emphasise that the differences which arose with Mr. Sah, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, in regard to the enforcement of China's War Measures in the Settlement are a cause for genuine regret to the Council.

"The amended Byelaws which received your approval at the Adjourned Special Meeting on March 21, 1917, have not, I regret to say, received the approval of the Consular Body.

"In response to their invitation, we have given very careful consideration to such Byelaws as remodelled by them, and though certain of the amendments and excisions effected accord with the views that we as a Council have always held, others have the effect of so seriously limiting some of our existing powers that we feel we cannot recommend their adoption unless most if not all of the amendments that we have suggested in the correspondence published in the Gazette of March 21, receive the approval of the Consular Body.

"To do otherwise would in our opinion be to take a retrograde step. We feel confident that it cannot be your wish that local government should be made so subservient to the many national interests that are here represented to the possible prejudice of this international community—and I say this out of no disrespect for the Consular Body but rather out of respect for the fact that there are at present no less than 15 Consuls-General and Consuls and for the fact that unanimity of view amongst them may not always be possible. Besides their

(Continued on Page 8)

More Plague Suspects Isolated In Shanghai

Two New Cases Put Under Observation Yesterday But Disease Believed Unlikely

Two fresh plague suspects were placed in isolation here yesterday. As in the former two cases, opinion of the medical authorities is that plague will not develop, but no precautions are being overlooked.

Examination of the sputum, Dr. Stanley stated, revealed no trace of the pneumonic bacillus and he was quite confident that it is not the dread disease. One of the men placed in confinement was from Nantao and the other from the French Concession.

Reports to Dr. Stanley from Nanking yesterday were of favorable nature, stating that no new cases have developed in that city since March 23. The Health Officer has received word of a considerable excess in the number of deaths at Changchow, but believes that these may be the result of other causes than plague.

Reuter's Pacific Service

Nanking, March 27.—A careful search reveals no new cases of plague. The University and the Hospital were reopened today and there is a gradual relaxation of the quarantine.

The visit, under the Board of Internal Affairs, of the former Governor of Hunan, Tao Hsi-chen, and Dr. Li Hsu-yung and Dr. Tucker, who are experienced in prevention work, has been acceptable and is assisting the now closer co-operation

(Continued on Page 5)

War Bulletins Bring Many To Colors In U.S.

United States Recruiting Offices Thronged By Men Eager To Volunteer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, March 25.—The news of the fighting has stimulated recruiting and there was a rush of applicants for enlistment yesterday.

Failure Of Germans' Offensive Is Certain, Asserts Gen. Wood

Wants American Army Of 2,000,000 Kept Abroad And 2,000,000 More Trained

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 25.—General Wood, testifying before the Military Committee of the Senate, declared that military experts are unanimously confident that the German offensive will fail. He recommended that an American army of two million men should be maintained abroad as soon as possible and that another two million men should be trained.

The Weather

Very cloudy. The maximum temperature yetserday was 56.6 and the minimum 38.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 61.2 and 35.8.

SHIPYARDS OF U.S. HAVE TURNED OUT TWO MILLION TONS

Summary Of Shipping Accomplishments Given By Mr. E. N. Hurley

COLD IS OBSTACLE

Large Proportion Already In Service For Trade Or War Purposes

FUTURE PROGRAM

81 New Yards, 235 New Ways Are Being Constructed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, March 25.—Mr. Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, in a speech to the National Marine League tonight said:

"We have the men, we have the guns, we have the supplies, but without the means of getting them to the front we might as well be without them. So it all comes back to ocean transportation, to the vital need of ships. Fail there and we fail utterly. Upon the Shipping Board has devolved the responsibility of supplying this need and supplying it under the most extraordinary conditions that ever existed—supplying it at the most crucial period of the history of the war, at a time when every other industry is being taxed to its utmost capacity in the matter of materials and labor to provide war necessities.

"The problem of providing tonnage such as is required by the exigencies of the existing situation would in itself be an enormous task even in normal times of peace. The difficulties were quadrupled when all the branches of the Military Service are struggling for enlargement, struggling for the same materials and labor, and when we must at the same time give unprecedented aid to the Allies both by furnishing labor to them for the manufacture of what they need in this country and in furnishing them with materials.

Had To Build New Industry

"We were not a maritime nation. Our flag had almost vanished from the seas and, with the exception of a few widely scattered shipyards, merchant marine construction had almost become a lost art with us. Then came this sudden call to outdo the rest of the world in the building up of a merchant marine; a call coming at a moment when the navy was undergoing the greatest expansion in its history, when most established yards were feverishly engaged in rush construction of dreadnoughts, destroyers, submarines, fuel-ships, tenders and other auxiliary craft and when munition-makers were absorbing that part of skilled labor which had not been called to the government navy-yards or private shipbuilding plants.

"I doubt if the magnitude of our task is generally realised. Constant supplies must go to our boys already in the firing-line. We have numerous Army Training Camps and millions yet to be called to the colors and without ships we can neither keep up our line of supply nor get our new armies to the front.

"When we took hold of this job of shipbuilding we found there was no shipyard in existence with which we could place an order. The old yards, with their trained force of shipbuilders, were filled to capacity. Seventy per cent of their space was taken by the enlarged naval program. The remainder of their space was taken by orders which had been placed by American owners who, pressed for more ships, had filled the yards of America to overflowing.

"We were faced with the necessity of creating an entirely new industry. We had to locate on waste ground many new shipyards if we were to meet the need for the construction of new ships. This was the first and the biggest part of the job that faced us.

"There were only thirty-seven steel shipyards in America at the time of our entrance into the war.

81 New Yards Started

"We have located eighty-one additional steel and wood yards, while eighteen others have been expanded.

"We are building, in new and expanded steel yards, 235 new steel shipways or twenty-six more than at present exist in all the steel shipyards in England.

"If we had been content with doing the job in a small way we might have

(Continued on Page 5)

Brooklyn Boy Returning Home A Hero Of The Air

LIEUTENANT JOSEPH C. STEHLIN. ©INTL.

Lieutenant Joseph C. Stehlin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was one of the American aviators taken over by Uncle Sam from the Lafayette Escadrille. This youngster left his home about a year ago and worked his way to France on a freight steamer. Arriving there, he applied for admission to the Lafayette Escadrille, a French aerial corps, and was accepted. Twenty days after reporting for duty he brought down his first German plane and since then he has accounted for three more. He has been decorated with the French Croix de Guerre with two palms, and recently received his discharge from the French service, and has been commissioned a lieutenant in Uncle Sam's Aviation Corps. Lieutenant Stehlin is twenty years old and is on his way home to visit his parents on a short furlough.

American Exporters Here Hard Hit By New Order

Ask Government For Relief From License Restrictions On Imports Into U. S.

The Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce, together with representative American export men of Shanghai, met yesterday to consider means of securing relief from hardships worked on exporters here by the new licensing regulation of the United States War Board. Action on the question of a local censorship to facilitate transmission of cables was also a feature of the meeting.

Mr. W. A. Burns, of the American Trading Co., and president of the Chamber of Commerce, presided and there were also present Mr. B. Atwood Robinson, of the Chinese American Co.; Mr. N. T. Saunders, of Carter, Macy and Co.; Mr. L. Everett, Mr. W. A. B. Nichols, of Fearon, Daniel and Co.; Mr. Leopold Jacob, of the China and Java Export Co.; Mr. V. Meyer, of Andersen, Meyer and Co.; Mr. Owen Williams, of the Wells, Fargo Express Co.; Mr. J. J. Keegan, of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore; Mr. H. C. Gulland, of the International Banking Corporation; Mr. W. Sommer, of Knapp and Baxter Inc.; Mr. E. D. Wisner, of the P. F. Wisner Co.; Mr. H. W. Marble, of J. H. and C. K. Eagle Inc.; Mr. H. E. Gilmore, of The Texas Co.; Mr. Windham, of the Robert Dollar Co.; Mr. Tichenor, of Getz Bros.; Mr. J. W. Gallagher, of the United States Steel Products Co., and Mr. P. L. Bryant, secretary of the Chamber. Mr. J. K. Sague, Appraiser of the Port of New York and delegate to the International Customs Conference, and his secretary, Mr. Lerton, also attended the meeting.

Mr. Burns stated the purpose of the meeting and added that the matter had been discussed with Dr. Reinsch, American Minister to Peking, at the dinner given in his honor Tuesday evening by the Chamber of Commerce Committee. The new regulation of the War Board, he said, according to the interpretation which could be placed on it out here, means that before the necessary permit could be secured for export of goods from China to America both purchase and sale of the goods must be proved to the authorities—a condition which would put a severe handicap on local export trade. Mr. Burns called upon Mr. Meyer, as one having had extensive cable correspondence on the subject, to state his interpretation of the situation to the gathering.

"It is a simple question," said Mr. Meyer. "It comes to this, we cannot export anything without a permit and that permit will not be issued until the business of purchase and sale is completed. Business in China under those circumstances becomes impossible, and I don't think that was what the authorities at home had in mind in framing the rule. They do not realise the problem of exchange which we have to deal with here."

There was some difference of opinion as to the construction to be placed on the requirement but the general consensus was to the same effect as that expressed by Mr. Burns and Mr. Meyer. The opinion was expressed that the heads of the concerns in America had solved the question and were able to qualify for permits by the time goods bought and shipped from here reached the American Pacific coast. Most of the business men present, however, were not so sanguine. The regulations went into effect early in March and is understood may be made more stringent from April 15.

As a result of the discussion it was moved by Mr. Keegan and

(Continued on Page 11)

BRITISH YIELDING GROUND SLOWLY AROUND SOMME

German Drive Is Slowed Up And Bigger Price Is Exacted

NESLE CAPTURED

Enemy Also Claims Total Of 45,000 Prisoners Taken

FRENCH FIGHTING

Retire Only Under Orders And Make Fierce Counter-Attacks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 26.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this afternoon:

The fighting died down during the night and our troops established themselves in new positions eastward of Roye and Albert.

A continuance of the fighting northward of the Somme is expected but has not yet developed.

Attacks were reported to be developing this morning against the Anglo-French forces southward of the Somme, in the neighborhood of Roye and Chaulnes.

The enemy's losses continue to be severe. He has been obliged to reinforce the battle-front from all parts of the Western theater and over seventy hostile divisions are known to have been engaged in the battle.

Quit Bapaume Voluntarily

London, March 25, 7.10 p.m.—It is authoritatively stated that the British have retired voluntarily from Bapaume, west of which town we possess excellent defences. The town itself is relatively unimportant. It is significant that the German war correspondents speak of the German losses at Bapaume as being "comparatively heavy."

The War Office announces:

We today have beaten off continuous heavy attacks on the front extending from the Somme to Wancourt, south of the Arras-Cambrai road. French reinforcements are arriving.

A German official communique reports:

We again defeated the enemy in a tremendous struggle near Bapaume.

We broke through a strong enemy position northeastward of Bapaume, after bitter fighting.

Meanwhile our forces from the east and southeast drove back the enemy through Ytres and Sailly. The stubborn resistance of the enemy, which was reinforced, was broken in violent battles. Fresh divisions and numerous tanks vainly opposed our advance along the roads from Bapaume to Cambrai and Peronne.

During a battle in the night, Bapaume fell into our hands.

Hot fighting developed for the possession of Combles and the Heights westward of that village. The enemy was defeated.

British Use Cavalry

English cavalry attacks broke down.

We are now standing in the middle of the former Somme battlefield.

The Crown Prince, with General von Hueter's Army, ascended, in bitter fighting, the Heights westward of the Somme. Violent counter-attacks delivered by English infantry and cavalry broke down with sanguinary losses.

We captured Nesle.

After crossing the Crozat Canal we threw back British, French and American troops via Laneuville, Villequier and Aumont. French infantry and cavalry divisions were brought up but their counter-thrust was defeated with sanguinary losses.

We have captured Guiscard and Chauny.

Our prisoners now total 45,000.

German Attacks Beaten Off

At 9:35.—the Press Bureau issues the following communique:

Our troops this morning from the Somme northward to Wancourt beat

Business and Official Notices

Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, S.J., U.S.A.

Orient of China
Valley of Shanghai.

Shanghai Chapter Rose Croix, No. 3.

SOJOURNING K.R.C. will be cordially welcomed at the Obligatory Meetings of the above-named Chapter to be held at the Masonic Hall, No. 30 The Bund on:—

Maundy-Thursday, the 28th of March, at 6.45 p.m.

and on

Easter Sunday, the 31st of March, at 10.30 a.m.

CHAS. KLIENE,
W.M.

26th March, 1918.

17345

SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)
For
Venereal and Surgical disease,
Man and Woman's disease.
(studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe)
Charge moderate.
Japanese Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road)

17332

CHINESE POST OFFICE

Notification No. 335.

Postal Holiday

On the 29th March, 1918, being a postal holiday, the Parcel and Money Order Offices will be closed.

W. W. RITCHIE,
Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office,
Shanghai, 26th March, 1918.

17335

"I Can Succeed!"

What other men have accomplished through I. C. S. help, I can. If the I. C. S. have raised the salaries of other men, they can raise mine. To me, I. C. S. means "I CAN SUCCEED."

Get the "I Can Succeed" spirit, for the International Correspondence Schools *can* raise your salary—whether you're a dollar-a-day man or a dollar-an-hour man. No matter where you live, what you now do, or how little time or money you may have, the I. C. S. have a Course of Training to fit your needs. Hundreds of thousands of ambitious men have achieved success through I. C. S. help in the past 25 years—over 180,000 are now studying, getting ready for the big jobs ahead. Join them and make your life something to be proud of—you can do it.

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Other Business and Official Notices will be found on Pages 9 and 13

Special Notice To Mariners

No. 498.

Marine Department Charts.

The following new chart is now on sale at the Coast Inspector's Office:—

No. 12: Yangtsze River, (Sheet 3), Kiushan Point to Bate Point. Price $2.00

The following charts have also recently been issued:

No. 11: Ouchiang or Wenchow River: Rocky Point to Wenchow City. Published 1st February, 1918.

No. 10: Liao River, including the Port of Newchwang. Published 25th September, 1917.

No. 1: North and South Channel Entrances to the Yangtsze River and their approaches. New edition, 15th June, 1917, with corrections to January, 1918.

No. 7: The Whangpoo (Sheet 1), Woosung to Kaochiao Creek.

No. 8: The Whangpoo (Sheet 2), Kaochiao Creek to Yangtszepoo.

No. 9: The Whangpoo (Sheet 3), Yangtszepoo to Lunghwa Creek.

Price $2.00 each

T. J. Eldridge,
Deputy Coast Inspector,
for Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 26th March, 1918.

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

SATURDAY and MONDAY
(30th March and 1st April, 1918)

1st Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m. sharp daily.

Entrance Tickets: $1.00 each day.
Special Trains: at 1.00 p.m., 1.30 p.m., and 2.15 p.m.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

17337

A. BARAM

979 Broadway East.

Second-hand clothes Bought.
Please write.

17331

Astor House Hotel

The usual Friday Tea

Dansant will not be held

On Good Friday

By order,
THE MANAGEMENT

New Store!!!

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GOLD AND SILVER WARE,
CURIOS, Etc.
No. 28 Broadway
(Astor House Building)
The China Jewellery Co.

17157

—BILL SMITH—
says:

"Elephant Head"
THREE STAR
BRANDY
IS
A COGNAC
OF
DISTINCTION

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
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MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2509.

Notice is hereby given that, in addition to the Resolutions to be brought forward by the Council, as published in Notification No. 2501, the following will be proposed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 27.

Amendment to Resolution VI.—That the Council be authorized to reimburse the Committee of the Shanghai High School for such loss, not exceeding $3,500, as may be ascertained after examination by the Municipal Treasurer of the books of the School, to have been incurred by the Committee in working the School during the period from January, 1917, when the Council intimated its willingness to negotiate taking over the School, and July 1, 1917, when the School was taken over by the Council.

Proposer: H. C. Patrick
Seconder: H. G. Simms

Resolution XI.—That in recognition of the long and distinguished services of Mr. Edward Charles Pearce, as a Municipal Councillor and as Chairman of the Council, his fellow-residents hereby resolve, and it is declared, that Mr. Edward Charles Pearce shall henceforth be a freeman of the International Settlement of the city of Shanghai, and shall be exempt from the payment of all Municipal rates and taxes.

Proposer: Alfred J. Walker
Seconder: N. Macleod

The above Resolution is supported by the following:—

Sir Havilland de Sausmarez
Skinner Turner
Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.
A. L. Anderson
L. Ardain
J. J. Bahnson
F. J. Blom
J. H. Botelho
W. A. Burns
J. S. S. Cooper
G. D. Coutts
M. Demets
M. Denegri
D. C. Dick
Ed. Ezra
W. S. Fleming
Baron Fujimura
H. von Heidenstam
Dr. Hopkyn-Rees
E. Jenner Hogg
Count L. Jezierski
J. Johnstone
E. F. Mackay
W. L. Merriman
E. C. Richards
H. G. Simms
A. Stephen
O. Thoresen
Major T. E. Trueman
Ed. White
A. S. P. White-Cooper

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 25, 1918.

17322

Customs Notification

No. 891.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on the 29th March, Good Friday.

R. H. R. WADE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 25th March, 1918.

17329 M.27.

JUST ARRIVED

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$1.00 per lb.

Schaefer Beer
LIGHT AND DARK

The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

Try it once and you will buy it always!

Motor delivery service
C. EDDIE & CO.
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ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

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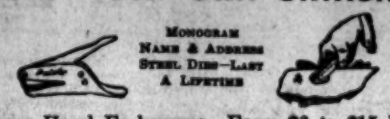

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SPEEDOMETER
is the choice of all motorists who want a speedometer that they can be sure is accurate and dependable

SERVICE STATION:
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We beg to announce that a large shipment of these well-known Safes has arrived.

An inspection at earliest convenience is solicited.

THE SOLE AGENTS
Telephone 462. **T. E. M. A.** 6 Ave. Ed. VII.

17323

The Brunswick Refrigerating Co.,
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Received in out showrooms
Complete Iceplants in different capacities
Inspection Invited
SOLE AGENTS
Tel: 462. **T. E. M. A.** 6 Av. Edw. VII.

17323

Tenders Wanted

For the construction of a new hull, transfer of engines, painting and general overhauling of the Chinese Government Salt Revenue Preventive Launch "Pang Fei." The Launch is at present anchored at Soochow creek near Stone bridge, where she may be seen at any time.

Sealed Tenders will be received up to 15th April, 1918.

The Sungkiang District Inspectorate of the Salt Revenue.

c/o Deputy Commissioner's Office,
Chapei, Kung-I-Lee.

17272

The Shanghai Horticultural Society

The Annual General Meeting of the Shanghai Horticultural Society will be held in Sir H. W. de Sausmarez's chambers in the Supreme Court Buildings on Thursday, 4th April, at 4.30 p.m.

17270 M.27.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 274.

Invitation of Tenders (090/4)

Tenders which will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 20th day of May, 1918, are hereby invited for the supply of 266 pieces of Locomotive and Carriage Tyres and 60 lengths of Flat Spring Steel. Tender forms attached with drawings and full particulars may be obtained on payment of a sum of $5.00.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, 22nd March, 1918.

17255

MISCELLANEOUS

LOCAL business man, about to proceed to London, is open to accept business commissions from American or British firms and individuals. Apply to Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.
Telephone North 482

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens
Tel. N. 1946.
To let one large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Facing South. All modern comforts. Suitable for two Bachelors, or small family.

TO LET, on Range Road, extra large furnished attic room, separate bathroom and verandah, facing south. Allies or neutrals. Apply to Box 4, THE CHINA PRESS.

17346

TO LET, from 1st April, Wayside district, two large rooms, partly furnished with kitchen, $38 monthly, including taxes, light and water. Apply to Box 500, THE CHINA PRESS.

17340 M.27.

BOARD and residence, to let, two well-furnished bedrooms, with bathrooms attached. Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hankow Road.

17317 M.31.

TO LET: In quiet location, 5 minutes' walk from business-center. Large, double-room, with verandah and bathroom attached. With board and attendance; Mex. $150 for couple; $100 for one. Apply to Box 480, THE CHINA PRESS.

17258 M.29.

EDUCATIONAL

YOUNG Russian gentleman wishes to give Russian lessons or Russian lessons in exchange for English. Apply to Box 499, THE CHINA PRESS.

17339 M.31.

LESSONS in stenography, English, Russian and Italian given by professional lady teacher. Apply to Box 496, THE CHINA PRESS.

17341

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Foreigner with knowledge of accounting for a Chinese Government Railway. Apply to Box 2, THE CHINA PRESS.

17343 M.29.

WANTED at once, stenographer and general office assistant for the interior, good salary and prospects to the right man. Apply to Box 493, THE CHINA PRESS.

17328 M.27.

WANTED: An experienced Chinese draughtsman with technical training and a good knowledge of English. Apply stating training and experience and salary required. Address to Box 482, THE CHINA PRESS.

17264 M.27.

WANTED: Export man with expert knowledge of bristles. Apply to Box 483, THE CHINA PRESS.

17265 M.27.

WANTED: Junior American or British Assistant, for export department. State experience and salary required. Apply to Box 484, THE CHINA PRESS.

17266 M.27.

WANTED: Experienced man (ally) to serve as assistant engineer for steam, electric plant in interior. Must understand operating engines, generators and pumps. Apply to Box 469, THE CHINA PRESS.

17242 M.28.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COMPETENT and experienced lady steno-typist, seeks position from 1st April. Good references. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 495, THE CHINA PRESS.

17341

WANTED by young Chinese experienced businessman as office assistant or typist at moderate salary. Apply to Box 498, THE CHINA PRESS.

17338 M.28.

WANTED, position as a bookkeeper of general office assistant for half day only, good reference. Salary no object. Apply to Box 488, THE CHINA PRESS.

17310 M.27.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER of English (American) desires position for fall term of 1918-19. Address to Box 452, THE CHINA PRESS.

17205

OFFICE, ETC., WANTED

WANTED: From 1st May, office and godown accommodation. Central district preferred. Good light essential. Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA PRESS.

17261 M.27.

OFFICES TO LET

17 MUSEUM ROAD: Two suites of offices and godowns to let. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

17262 M.31.

OFFICES TO LET in China Press Building, Canton and Kiangse Roads. Apply on the premises.

17263 M.31.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, residence furnished or unfurnished. Please write full particulars to Box 487, THE CHINA PRESS.

17269 M.27.

HOUSES TO LET

PEITAIHO: To let half of a furnished bungalow, facing sea, tennis court, large verandah. Apply to Box 466, THE CHINA PRESS.

17237 M.31.

Exchange and Mart

WANTED to buy, a second-hand Cleveland motor-cycle, in good running order, payment by monthly instalments. Apply to Box 497, THE CHINA PRESS.

17333 M.28.

FOR SALE: 1,000 Cuttings Bambogala tree ten cents each. Large leaf, grows rapidly, one of the finest shade trees obtainable. Original trees imported from U.S.A. Plant now. Apply to Box 1, THE CHINA PRESS.

17342 M.28.

BENTLEY'S code book: For sale new complete Phrase code book. Apply to Box 3, THE CHINA PRESS.

17344 A.2.

FOR SALE: A Smith Premier typewriter, as good as new, for $70.00. Apply to Box 492, THE CHINA PRESS.

17316 M.27.

FOR SALE: 465 unused, well-seasoned, oak, oil-barrels, in perfect condition. For particulars apply to Box 485, THE CHINA PRESS.

17267 M.27.

FOR SALE: Sample display-stands, 6ft. and 7ft. long, unstained ash, with shelves, drawers and sliding doors. For particulars apply to Box 486, THE CHINA PRESS.

17268 M.27.

WANTED to buy gramophone records. Write particulars to Box 476, THE CHINA PRESS.

17248 M.27.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 2010 VOL. VII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for tra nsmission "with special marks privileges in China" 民國七年三月二十六日 SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1918 大正四年第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

GERMANS SUFFER ENORMOUS LOSSES TO CROSS SOMME

Rush Up Masses Of Men Without Support Of Artillery

HORDES WIPED OUT

Closest Fighting Of War Developed By Manner Of Attack

BRITISH SAVE GUNS

Artillery Brought Away Safely After Making Shambles Of Enemy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 25.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring this evening, reports: The titanic struggle continues unabated, although the enemy artillerying shows a tendency to decrease owing to the increasing difficulties of advancing his guns.

On the other hand, no stage of the war has seen such close infantry fighting. Yesterday the British Infantry in a bayonet charge broke the ranks of the enemy and secured 120 prisoners.

One battalion of the 24th division captured a post in a great quarry commanding one of the main lines of the enemy advance and fought to the last man, delaying the enemy and piling corpses in a semi-circular barricade breast high around the quarry.

The manner in which our guns, tanks and transport are being withdrawn behind our retiring line constitutes a marvellous feat.

Somme Bridges Blown Up

After crossing the Somme we blew up all the bridges except one, which was so commanded by our guns that it was advantageous to leave it. The casualties suffered by the enemy in his efforts to cross the Somme have been prodigious. Again and again massed parties on rafts and pontoons were annihilated by our guns. Ultimately the passage of the river was effected by the famous Brandenburg Iron Corps near Licourt under a hailstorm of fire and only after innumerable failures.

At a certain place a large force of the enemy had thrust its way through and gained what promised to develop into a distinct tactical advantage but, during a pause of the enemy forces to reorganise, ten tanks advanced and caused havoc in the German ranks and finally drove them back.

The scenes on the roads leading to the rear have been most remarkable for the past three days, with parties of civilians and villagers, shepherded by soldiers mixed with troops of men belonging to the Labor Corps, impassive Orientals in all varieties of headgear and African natives grinning as though the thing was a huge joke. Here a clay-caked armored car was speeding back for ammunition. There was a motor-lorry stacked with maps and records with a redhatted officer perched on top.

Germans Reckless With Lives

Fulfilling their traditional tactics of crushing through, the German infantry is pushing forward unsupported by artillery, their High Command trusting to overwhelming weight to break down all resistance. These tactics are affording unique opportunities for our field-guns to spray the swarms of human beings, while yesterday, at High Wood and Delville Wood, our machine-gunners simply carpeted the earth with corpses before retiring.

Before long the Fatherland must be asking the price at which this offensive is being waged.

The weather is becoming unsettled and the glass is falling.

The latest news is that fighting of the fiercest description is continuing.

Mr. Philip Gibbs wires:

The British heavy and field guns have been handled with marvellous discipline in the rear guard actions and in positions which became untenable, the British gunners firing for hours at masses of German troops moving in close vicinity and causing deadly losses. But the masses did not cease to advance and bore down the defenders by the ceaseless tide of men. Some guns were abandoned but many were withdrawn across the Somme, the gunners taking up new positions and re-entering action as if they were

(Continued on Page 2)

Municipal Ownership Of Waterworks Put In Hands Of Committee By Meeting

Ratepayers Also Vote Freedom Of Settlement To Mr. E. C. Pearce At Annual Session

The annual meeting of Shanghai Ratepayers was held yesterday afternoon, rather a small attendance turning out, at the Town Hall, where the business for the year was gone through with considerable dispatch.

The resolutions on the budget and Waterworks proposition were passed while that proposing the adoption of the Loan Redemption report was rejected after telling argument against it by Mr. A. L. Anderson and Mr. O. M. Green. The proposed amendment to the budget resolution which would have voted reimbursement to the Committee of the recently taken over Shanghai High School was also voted down by the ratepayers after some discussion. The Waterworks resolution, putting consideration of the proposition of Municipal purchase into the hands of a committee, passed without a word of comment.

The happiest event of the day was the enthusiastic passage of the resolution put by Dean Walker giving Mr. E. C. Pearce, Chairman of the Council, the freedom of the city. The resolution was amended from its first form to omit the provision of no taxation for Mr. Pearce, because this would legally bar him from a post on the Council. Dean Walker paid eloquent tribute to Mr. Pearce in proposing the resolution and Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, chairman of the meeting, was first to offer congratulations and endorse this sincere appreciation of Mr. Pearce's long and valuable service. Sir Havilland, Dean Walker and Mr. White-Cooper were named a committee to draw up the necessary document and secure a suitable silver casket for its presentation. The Chairman of the Council was greeted with a storm of applause when he rose to reply.

Yesterday's meeting was called to order at 2.05 p.m. and the first three resolutions—electing Sir Havilland to the chair, Mr. E. L. Allen to the meeting's secretaryship and adopting the published rules of procedure—were quickly put and passed, Mr. Pearce proposing them and Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper seconding.

Present on the platform were Sir Havilland, Mr. Pearce, Baron Fujimura and Messrs. E. I. Ezra, J. Johnstone, W. L. Merriman, E. C. Richards, A. S. P. White-Cooper and Ed. White.

All business was transacted and the meeting adjourned by 4.30 o'clock.

Resolution IV

In moving that the report and accounts for 1917 be passed Mr. E. C. Pearce said:

"Looking back on the past year I must confess that it has been a more than usually anxious and difficult one. If we turn over the pages of Chinese history since the establishment of the Republic we find an almost endless record of internal dissension and strife. Unhappily 1917 provided no relief: on the contrary the historian chronicles a story of utter chaos and rebellion against the established Government.

"Apart from the disturbed state of the country, China's action, first in breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany on March 14, following her note of protest against ruthless submarine warfare, and later, on August 14, in declaring war against the Central Powers, presented a situation calling for action, for which there were no guiding precedents. It was thus necessary for us to examine the status of the Settlement and to consider how far, if at all, that status and the status of the subjects of the Central Powers resident therein might be affected. I do not propose to review this question, but since misunderstanding may exist in respect of the Council's action in reference thereto, I wish to emphasise that the differences which arose with Mr. Sah, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, in regard to the enforcement of China's War Measures in the Settlement are a cause for genuine regret to the Council.

"The amended Byelaws which received your approval at the Adjourned Special Meeting on March 21, 1917, have not, I regret to say, received the approval of the Consular Body.

"In response to their invitation, we have given very careful consideration to such Byelaws as remodelled by them, and though certain of the amendments and excisions effected accord with the views that we as a Council have always held, others have the effect of so seriously limiting some of our existing powers that we feel we cannot recommend their adoption unless most if not all of the amendments that we have suggested in the correspondence published in the Gazette of March 21, receive the approval of the Consular Body.

"To do otherwise would in our opinion be to take a retrograde step. We feel confident that it cannot be your wish that local government should be made so subservient to the many national interests that are here represented to the possible prejudice of this international community—and I say this out of no disrespect for the Consular Body but rather out of respect for the fact that there are at present no less than 15 Consuls-General and Consuls and for the fact that unanimity of view amongst them may not always be possible. Besides their

(Continued on Page 8)

More Plague Suspects Isolated In Shanghai

Two New Cases Put Under Observation Yesterday But Disease Believed Unlikely

Two fresh plague suspects were placed in isolation here yesterday. As in the former two cases, opinion of the medical authorities is that plague will not develop, but no precautions are being overlooked.

Examination of the sputum, Dr. Stanley stated, revealed no trace of the pneumonic bacillus and he was quite confident that it is not the dread disease. One of the men placed in confinement was from Nantao and the other from the French Concession.

Reports to Dr. Stanley from Nanking yesterday were of favorable nature, stating that no new cases have developed in that city since March 23. The Health Officer has received word of a considerable excess in the number of deaths at Changchow, but believes that these may be the result of other causes than plague.

Reuter's Pacific Service

Nanking, March 27.—A careful search reveals no new cases of plague. The University and the Hospital were reopened today and there is a gradual relaxation of the quarantine.

The visit, under the Board of Internal Affairs, of the former Governor of Hunan, Tao Hsi-chen, and Dr. Li Hsu-yung and Dr. Tucker, who are experienced in prevention work, has been acceptable and is assisting the now closer co-operation

(Continued on Page 5)

War Bulletins Bring Many To Colors In U.S.

United States Recruiting Offices Thronged By Men Eager To Volunteer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, March 25.—The news of the fighting has stimulated recruiting and there was a rush of applicants for enlistment yesterday.

Failure Of Germans' Offensive Is Certain, Asserts Gen. Wood

Wants American Army Of 2,000,000 Kept Abroad And 2,000,000 More Trained

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 25.—General Wood, testifying before the Military Committee of the Senate, declared that military experts are unanimously confident that the German offensive will fail. He recommended that an American army of two million men should be maintained abroad as soon as possible and that another two million men should be trained.

The Weather

Very cloudy. The maximum temperature yetserday was 56.6 and the minimum 38.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 61.2 and 35.8.

SHIPYARDS OF U.S. HAVE TURNED OUT TWO MILLION TONS

Summary Of Shipping Accomplishments Given By Mr. E. N. Hurley

COLD IS OBSTACLE

Large Proportion Already In Service For Trade Or War Purposes

FUTURE PROGRAM

81 New Yards, 235 New Ways Are Being Constructed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, March 25.—Mr. Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, in a speech to the National Marine League tonight said:

"We have the men, we have the guns, we have the supplies, but without the means of getting them to the front we might as well be without them. So it all comes back to ocean transportation, to the vital need of ships. Fail there and we fail utterly. Upon the Shipping Board has devolved the responsibility of supplying this need and supplying it under the most extraordinary conditions that ever existed—supplying it at the most crucial period of the history of the war, at a time when every other industry is being taxed to its utmost capacity in the matter of materials and labor to provide war necessities.

"The problem of providing tonnage such as is required by the exigencies of the existing situation would in itself be an enormous task even in normal times of peace. The difficulties were quadrupled when all the branches of the Military Service are struggling for enlargement, struggling for the same materials and labor, and when we must at the same time give unprecedented aid to the Allies both by furnishing labor to them for the manufacture of what they need in this country and in furnishing them with materials.

Had To Build New Industry

"We were not a maritime nation. Our flag had almost vanished from the seas and, with the exception of a few widely scattered shipyards, merchant marine construction had almost become a lost art with us. Then came this sudden call to outdo the rest of the world in the building up of a merchant marine; a call coming at a moment when the navy was undergoing the greatest expansion in its history, when most established yards were feverishly engaged in rush construction of dreadnoughts, destroyers, submarines, fuel-ships, tenders and other auxiliary craft and when munition-makers were absorbing that part of skilled labor which had not been called to the government navy-yards or private shipbuilding plants.

"I doubt if the magnitude of our task is generally realised. Constant supplies must go to our boys already in the firing-line. We have numerous Army Training Camps and millions yet to be called to the colors and without ships we can neither keep up our line of supply nor get our new armies to the front.

"When we took hold of this job of shipbuilding we found there was no shipyard in existence with which we could place an order. The old yards, with their trained force of shipbuilders, were filled to capacity. Seventy per cent of their space was taken by the enlarged naval program. The remainder of their space was taken by orders which had been placed by American owners who, pressed for more ships, had filled the yards of America to overflowing.

"We were faced with the necessity of creating an entirely new industry. We had to locate on waste ground many new shipyards if we were to meet the need for the construction of new ships. This was the first and the biggest part of the job that faced us.

"There were only thirty-seven steel shipyards in America at the time of our entrance into the war.

81 New Yards Started

"We have located eighty-one additional steel and wood yards, while eighteen others have been expanded.

"We are building, in new and expanded steel yards, 235 new steel shipways or twenty-six more than at present exist in all the steel shipyards in England.

"If we had been content with doing the job in a small way we might have

(Continued on Page 5)

Brooklyn Boy Returning Home A Hero Of The Air

LIEUTENANT JOSEPH C. STEHLIN. ©INTL.

Lieutenant Joseph C. Stehlin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was one of the American aviators taken over by Uncle Sam from the Lafayette Escadrille. This youngster left his home about a year ago and worked his way to France on a freight steamer. Arriving there, he applied for admission to the Lafayette Escadrille, a French aerial corps, and was accepted. Twenty days after reporting for duty he brought down his first German plane and since then he has accounted for three more. He has been decorated with the French Croix de Guerre with two palms, and recently received his discharge from the French service, and has been commissioned a lieutenant in Uncle Sam's Aviation Corps. Lieutenant Stehlin is twenty years old and is on his way home to visit his parents on a short furlough.

American Exporters Here Hard Hit By New Order

Ask Government For Relief From License Restrictions On Imports Into U. S.

The Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce, together with representative American export men of Shanghai, met yesterday to consider means of securing relief from hardships worked on exporters here by the new licensing regulation of the United States War Board. Action on the question of a local censorship to facilitate transmission of cables was also a feature of the meeting.

Mr. W. A. Burns, of the American Trading Co., and president of the Chamber of Commerce, presided and there were also present Mr. B. Atwood Robinson, of the Chinese American Co.; Mr. N. T. Saunders, of Carter, Macy and Co.; Mr. L. Everett, Mr. W. A. B. Nichols, of Fearon, Daniel and Co.; Mr. Leopold Jacob, of the China and Java Export Co.; Mr. V. Meyer, of Andersen, Meyer and Co.; Mr. Owen Williams, of the Wells, Fargo Express Co.; Mr. J. J. Keegan, of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore; Mr. H. C. Gulland, of the International Banking Corporation; Mr. W. Sommer, of Knapp and Baxter Inc.; Mr. E. D. Wisner, of the P. F. Wisner Co.; Mr. H. W. Marble, of J. H. and C. K. Eagle Inc.; Mr. H. E. Gilmore, of The Texas Co.; Mr. Windham, of the Robert Dollar Co.; Mr. Tichenor, of Getz Bros.; Mr. J. W. Gallagher, of the United States Steel Products Co., and Mr. P. L. Bryant, secretary of the Chamber. Mr. J. K. Sague, Appraiser of the Port of New York and delegate to the International Customs Conference, and his secretary, Mr. Lerton, also attended the meeting.

Mr. Burns stated the purpose of the meeting and added that the matter had been discussed with Dr. Reinsch, American Minister to Peking, at the dinner given in his honor Tuesday evening by the Chamber of Commerce Committee. The new regulation of the War Board, he said, according to the interpretation which could be placed on it out here, means that before the necessary permit could be secured for export of goods from China to America both purchase and sale of the goods must be proved to the authorities—a condition which would put a severe handicap on local export trade. Mr. Burns called upon Mr. Meyer, as one having had extensive cable correspondence on the subject, to state his interpretation of the situation to the gathering.

"It is a simple question," said Mr. Meyer. "It comes to this, we cannot export anything without a permit and that permit will not be issued until the business of purchase and sale is completed. Business in China under those circumstances becomes impossible, and I don't think that was what the authorities at home had in mind in framing the rule. They do not realise the problem of exchange which we have to deal with here."

There was some difference of opinion as to the construction to be placed on the requirement but the general consensus was to the same effect as that expressed by Mr. Burns and Mr. Meyer. The opinion was expressed that the heads of the concerns in America had solved the question and were able to qualify for permits by the time goods bought and shipped from here reached the American Pacific coast. Most of the business men present, however, were not so sanguine. The regulations went into effect early in March and is understood may be made more stringent from April 15.

As a result of the discussion it was moved by Mr. Keegan and

(Continued on Page 11)

BRITISH YIELDING GROUND SLOWLY AROUND SOMME

German Drive Is Slowed Up And Bigger Price Is Exacted

NESLE CAPTURED

Enemy Also Claims Total Of 45,000 Prisoners Taken

FRENCH FIGHTING

Retire Only Under Orders And Make Fierce Counter-Attacks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 26.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this afternoon:

The fighting died down during the night and our troops established themselves in new positions eastward of Roye and Albert.

A continuance of the fighting northward of the Somme is expected but has not yet developed.

Attacks were reported to be developing this morning against the Anglo-French forces southward of the Somme, in the neighborhood of Roye and Chaulnes.

The enemy's losses continue to be severe. He has been obliged to reinforce the battle-front from all parts of the Western theater and over seventy hostile divisions are known to have been engaged in the battle.

Quit Bapaume Voluntarily

London, March 25, 7.10 p.m.—It is authoritatively stated that the British have retired voluntarily from Bapaume, west of which town we possess excellent defences. The town itself is relatively unimportant. It is significant that the German war correspondents speak of the German losses at Bapaume as being "comparatively heavy."

The War Office announces:

We today have beaten off continuous heavy attacks on the front extending from the Somme to Wancourt, south of the Arras-Cambrai road. French reinforcements are arriving.

A German official communique reports:

We again defeated the enemy in a tremendous struggle near Bapaume.

We broke through a strong enemy position northeastward of Bapaume, after bitter fighting.

Meanwhile our forces from the east and southeast drove back the enemy through Ytres and Sailly. The stubborn resistance of the enemy, which was reinforced, was broken in violent battles. Fresh divisions and numerous tanks vainly opposed our advance along the roads from Bapaume to Cambrai and Peronne.

During a battle in the night, Bapaume fell into our hands.

Hot fighting developed for the possession of Combles and the Heights westward of that village. The enemy was defeated.

British Use Cavalry

English cavalry attacks broke down.

We are now standing in the middle of the former Somme battlefield.

The Crown Prince, with General von Hueter's Army, ascended, in bitter fighting, the Heights westward of the Somme. Violent counter-attacks delivered by English infantry and cavalry broke down with sanguinary losses.

We captured Nesle.

After crossing the Crozat Canal we threw back British, French and American troops via Laneuville, Villequier and Aumont. French infantry and cavalry divisions were brought up but their counter-thrust was defeated with sanguinary losses.

We have captured Guiscard and Chauny.

Our prisoners now total 45,000.

German Attacks Beaten Off

At 9:35.—the Press Bureau issues the following communique:

Our troops this morning from the Somme northward to Wancourt beat

off continuous heavy attacks with complete success, our artillery and machine-guns inflicting heavy losses.

Our low-flying aeroplanes are repeatedly attacking the enemy's advancing columns farther in the rear.

A heavy attack by fresh enemy troops this afternoon enabled them to progress westward and southwestward of Bapaume, in the direction of Courcelette.

We have been pressed back southward of Peronne, in several places, to slightly westward of the River Somme.

The enemy farther south made some progress, capturing Nesle and Guiscard. French reinforcements are arriving in this neighborhood.

Our troops, though tired, are in good heart and are fighting splendidly and the enemy is only progressing at the cost of heavy sacrifices.

Our losses of material have been heavy and include a number of tanks.

Fierce Fighting At Bapaume

A German official communique issued this evening reports:—There has been hard fighting between Bapaume and Peronne. We drove back the enemy here to the positions he held before the Battle of the Somme in 1916. Our troops are fighting their way forward between the Somme and the Oise.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported at midnight: The enemy's troops occupy Bapaume.

There has been very severe fighting the whole day long on wide fronts southward of Peronne and southward and northward of Bapaume. The enemy attacked our positions in great strength with fresh forces and, despite a gallant resistance, we were forced to give ground. The enemy occupied Nesle and Bapaume. Heavy fighting continues.

Aviation: The activity in the air has been very great and the day was remarkable for the weight of bombs dropped, the number of flights and the many thousands of rounds fired from low altitudes upon the enemy's troops.

Our aeroplanes reported the progress of the battle and informed our artillery of suitable targets. Our low-flying machines bombed and used their machine-guns on masses of troops in the battle-area.

Over 1,700 bombs were dropped during the day on different targets, including Bruges Dock, Aulnoye railway-station, a large camp southeastward of Cambrai, high-velocity guns and hostile reinforcements.

The fighting in the air was the severest we have experienced. We brought down forty-seven enemy machines and drove down twenty-two out of control. Ten of ours are missing.

After dark our machines continued bombing and machine-gunning the enemy troops opposite the battle-front. They also bombed Bruges Dock and an aerodrome between Tournai and Mons used by the enemy night-flying machines. Over fourteen tons of bombs were dropped. All our machines returned.

One large enemy bombing-machine landed behind our lines.

German Cities Bombed

Following the successful daylight raid on Mannheim, other objectives in Germany were attacked during the night. We dropped half a ton of bombs on the railway stations of Cologne, starting a fire. Over a ton were distributed on the railway-stations at Luxembourg where a fire was started and on the railway-station, at Courcelles, eastward of Metz, and two tons on the railway-station at Metz, where direct hits were obtained on a bridge southeast of the town and on a stationary train, which was set on fire. We also dropped a ton on the railway station at Thionville, where a moving train was derailed and a fire caused. All our machines returned.

French Fight Desperately, Falling Back Gradually

Paris, March 25.—The official communique issued this evening reports:—The enemy is ceaselessly bringing up reinforcement. Our troops, obeying orders, are yielding ground foot by foot, delivering vigorous counter-attacks and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

A desperate fight occurred round Nesle, which changed hands several times. 1,375 shells have been fired into Rheims during the past twenty-four hours

Germans Suffer Enormous Losses

(Continued from Page 1)

giving an exhibition of the work of batteries.

Mr. Percival Phillips says that the most remarkable feature of the German advance has been the rapid movement of heavy guns. This phase of open warfare had been carefully rehearsed for months. The British airmen saw howitzers lumbering along the roads and endless columns of motor-lorries bringing up shells to the new positions. The guns come into action anywhere in the open and field batteries are repeatedly seen galloping boldly across the rising ground less than a mile from the British. Behind the advancing armies comes another army of workmen repairing the destroyed railways and bridges and erecting new hospitals and aerodromes. The offensive in the air has been prosecuted with equal vigor. Large formations of Gothas every night have tried to cut our communications. They have dropped an unusually heavy quantity of explosives but the damage done has been insignificant.

SHELLING OF PARIS STOPS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 25.—The long-range bombardment ceased at 9.30 this morning. All the public services worked normally.

Third Liberty Loan To Be For 3 Billions

U.S. Offers Four And One Quarter Percent Interest On New Issue

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 26.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has announced that the amount of the Third Liberty Loan will be G.$.3,000,000,000 at four and a quarter per cent. All over-subscriptions will be accepted.

LIANG SHIH-YI'S ADVICE IS ASKED ON CABINET

Feng Telegraphs To Provinces Urging Respect For New Ministry

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, March 27.—The President has telegraphed to the provincial authorities drawing their attention to the formation of the new Cabinet and enjoining them to communicate direct with the Cabinet instead of through the Telegraph Department of the President's Office as heretofore. This has caused a favorable impression in political circles.

Chang Chi-tan, the new Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, went down to Tientsin yesterday. It is reported that he was despatched by Premier Tuan Chi-jui to consult Liang Shih-yi on important matters, including the appointment of the Minister of Finance.

It is reliably reported that Tan Hao-ming has fled from Changsha, the capture of which city is expected in a few days and without difficulty.

Canton, March 26.—General Li Lieh-chun reports that Yeungkong has been recaptured by the Cantonese.

The abolition of the Joint Bureau of the General Staff and the Ministry of War, the organisation of a real responsible Cabinet and the conversion of the Yangtsze Tuchuns are the program of General Tuan Chi-jui upon the assumption of office as the Premier, according to the Chinese press.

The Joint Bureau of the General Staff and the War Ministry will be made a subordinate organisation to the Cabinet and Generals Yin Chang and Shih Ching-yin will be allowed to retire. All decisions of the Cabinet will be legalised and the President will be forced to place his seal and endorse the decisions as a matter of course. The Yangtsze Tuchuns are expected to hand in their apology for hindering the military plans and make a formal approval of the appointment of General Tuan as the Premier.

The Ministry of Finance has been ordered to remit the sum of $1,000,000 to the Hunan front for military expenses within five days. The order was given by General Tuan.

General Chang Ching-yao, commanding the victorious army at Yochow, will be appointed Hunan Tuchun. A mandate to this effect will be promulgated shortly.

Shanghai Kewpies Are To Have Egg-rolling And Games At Jessfield

Some of the ladies out Jessfield way thought it would be a grand idea to have an Easter egg-rolling at Jessfield Park, which by the way, they are now calling Jessfield Arboretum, and so they fixed upon next Saturday afternoon from 2 to 5 as the time. The event has been named "The Kewpies' at Home" and all good kewpies are invited, which means to say that all the ladies in town are invited to take their children out and to come as children themselves, even to the point of dressing as children if they like!

And every child is to bring along three eggs, one decorated. And every grown up kewpie is to bring along some lunch. And if enough of them notify the Shanghai-Nanking railway, that enterprising company is expected to put on a special car for them and to announce the time that it will start, though of course many will go out by tram and ricksha. Besides the egg-rolling, there are to be prizes for the best decorated eggs, games and so forth. All in all, if the day prove fair, the outing should be a not-to-be-forgotten treat for the kewpies.

Terauchi Warns Diet Action May Be Sudden

Legislators May Be Recalled At Any Time To Decide On Siberian Expedition

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, March 26.—The Premier, Count Terauchi, addressing the Upper House today, said:

"It is difficult to forecast possible developments of the future progress of the war, yet the fear is rightly entertained that the influence of Germany may gradually extend eastward and prove a menace to the peace of the Far East. Should a situation develop endangering the security and well-being of our country or calling for action to protect the common interest of the Allies, this Government is resolved to take determined steps adequately to cope with the situation.

"Our people are very ready to answer the call of the nation. At present the Government is persuaded of the advisability of urging the nation to be ever prepared for emergencies.

"I may intimate to you the possibility that in the near future you may be asked to reassemble. Indeed, the trend of events may demand it."

The Diet will be formally closed tomorrow.

REPINGTON ANALYSES THE GERMAN CLAIMS

Bapaume's Fall Four Days Late And British Arms Are Now Growing Stronger

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 25.—Colonel Repington, the well known military critic, writing in the Morning Post, states that the number of prisoners claimed by the Germans is far inferior to what, supposedly, have been left wounded on the field, while the number of guns claimed is only a fraction of the Divisional artillery supporting the first lines.

"Only one of our armies appears to have been fully engaged while the direction of the enemy attack is fully exposed.

"The battle will be resumed with larger means on our side but without the undue weakening of the other sectors, which may be attacked. Consequently we are entitled to regard events with calm confidence."

Colonel Repington, states that Bapaume and Peronne have fallen four days after the time scheduled by the German High Command and there is every reason to hope that the flood will soon be stayed and turned back. The combatants in the central sector are now fighting in the area devastated in the battles of the Somme. Further west are the trenches the British held before July, 1916, and, before their retirement brings the British to these trenches, such a strong line of troops should be formed that the further progress of the enemy should be arrested.

KING AND LLOYD GEORGE CONGRATULATE TROOPS

President Wilson Also Sends Message To Haig Praising British For Defence

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 25.—The Press Bureau issues the following communique:

The King has telegraphed to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig:

"I assure you that the fortitude, courage anud self-sacrifice with which the troops under your command continue so heroically to resist greatly superior numbers are realised by me and my people. The Empire stands calm and confident in its soldiers. God bless them and give them strength in this time of trial."

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig replied:

"Your Majesty's message has given universal encouragement to the whole army. I beg Your Majesty to accept our grateful thanks and the assurance that we will steadfastly continue to do our utmost to deserve the inspiring confidence Your Majesty and the people throughout the Empire have placed in us in this hour of national stress."

The Press Bureau issues the following communique:

"The Cabinet wishes to express to the Army the thanks of the nation for its splendid defence. The whole Empire is filled with pride watching the heroic resistance of our brave troops to overwhelming odds. Knowing their steadfastness and courage whenever their country's honor depends on their valor, the Empire confidently awaits the result of this struggle to defeat the enemy's last desperate effort to trample down the free nations.

"We, at home, are prepared to do all in our power to help in a true spirit of comradeship. The men necessary to replace all casualties and guns and machine-guns required to make good our losses are either now in France or are already on the way. Still further reinforcements of men and guns are ready to be thrown into the battle.

Washington, March 25.—President Wilson has cabled Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig congratulating him on the stand being made by the British forces and predicting final victory.

"Lloyd George."

Kaiser Boasts Of Big Loot To The Kaiserin

German People, However, Must Prepare For Long Struggle, Say Newspapers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 25.—A message from Berlin states that the Kaiser has telegraphed to the Kaiserin stating, among other things that the German troops are pressing on westward from Bapaume and, further south, are advancing on Albert. The Somme has been crossed at many points above Peronne. The Kaiser claims the capture of enormous quantities of ammunition and provisions, "just as after the battle of the Isonzo."

The German newspapers are preparing the public for a long struggle. The Cologne Gazette reminds the people that the Germans are dealing with their most formidable enemy, that a stupendous task is still ahead and that the British are fighting with extraordinary determination and bravery.

The Cologne Volks-Zeitung says that the gigantic struggle cannot be ended in a short time and perhaps may not be ended for months.

Several papers point out that the Allies' general reserve has not yet been called on.

Zurich, March 25.—General Auffenberg, interviewed by a representative of a Budapest newspaper, said: "This is the decisive battle. It may last some time and forces of the Central Powers thousands of kilometers away may still be engaged in it. The final decision may be dependent on them after immense losses on both sides."

Germans Fail To Achieve Main Object And Worst Is Over, London Believes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 26, 7.20 a.m.—As evidence develops that the Germans are not likely to gain a decision in face of the magnificent British resistance, public opinion, which though anxious has not been unduly depressed, is now bracing itself in the determination to acquiesce in whatever measures are necessary to meet what is admittedly a critical situation.

All contention has been silenced. There was a flicker of labor restlessness at Manchester recently when the unofficial representatives of the engineers threatened to strike against the Government's manpower proposals, but this was promptly extinguished by an outburst of popular indignation in which even pacifists joined and meetings of the district branches of the Association of Amalgamated Engineers yesterday repudiated the decisions of the unofficial representatives at Manchester, in which the Executive had no part.

Everywhere unshaken confidence is expressed that the undaunted front presented by the British troops will baffle the enemy, who, with troops four or five times more numerous, has only scored a moderate success, while he has endured colossal losses and is already showing signs of flagging.

German Gains Summed Up

The net result of the German movement up to the present is that it has made three bulges in the British line: namely, south of Arras, at Bapaume, and towards Nesle, but he has failed in the north, where the steadfastness of the British line has checked the enemy's double thrust.

That the enemy's offensive has a political object is corroborated by an article by a prominent Londoner, Mr. Ernest Pyke, who has been released from Ruhleben after three and a half years' internment, when he frequently visited Berlin as a Camp-Kitchen Inspector.

Mr. Pyke says that the present desperate move is undoubtedly dictated by fear of the mob, as the German people are suffering unspeakable privations and are aching for peace and food.

This estimate is confirmed by the reiterated assurances in the enemy communiques recently that peace is near at hand.

On the contrary British opinion is confident of the reserve power of the Allies rallying to the determination to endure, if necessary, a most protracted conflict.

The Morning Post demands the immediate convocation of Parliament for the purpose of sanctioning the extension of national service, raising the military age and abolishing all exceptions, including conscientious objectors, departmental indispensables and the Irish. The Morning Post is confident that no trouble is to be apprehended from labor.

The Times notes with pride and satisfaction the fortitude with which the country is facing the grave situation. It says that the one desire is that the Government shall lose no time in making whatever fresh demand may be required of the civilian population.

Germans Fail In Main Object

The Times points out that the Germans have not succeeded in their supreme object of driving a wedge between the British and French armies and the prospect of such a success is more remote. It says that the immediate problem is whether the British and French forces will be able to reoccupy, approximately, the line they held in 1916.

The Daily News demands a more detailed statement of the progress of the battle from Headquarters, saying that if there is unfavorable news the public prefers to learn it from our own official statements than from the Germans.

London, March 25.—The British communique issued this afternoon has deepened the confidence that the British will hold the enemy.

Reports from the Allied capitals breathe equal belief in the ability of the British soldiers to wear down the enemy. Paris is particularly sanguine.

The news that the French have joined in has led to expectation of important developments on the British right, concerning which, however, the communiques and comment are reserved.

According to the latest despatch from Mr. Philip Gibbs, after four days of the most terrible slaughter the German advance is slowing down. The price they have paid for the ground they have won is simply stupendous, the casualties ranging from anything between 30 and 75 per cent of their forces engaged, while their fighting units are hungry, exhausted, dazed and depressed at the receding prospect of the promised decisive victory. "Their progress has been stopped and it seems certain that our armies are now able to control the situation within the limits of safety. We are holding good lines and the blackest shadows are beginning to lift."

Well-informed opinion in Washington is absolutely confident. American military critics warn the public against unreservedly swallowing the German communiques, which are obviously chiefly inspired by a deliberate intention to create gloom, anxiety and fear among the Allies.

GERMANS IN DANGER OF OUTFLANKING MOVEMENT

Bulge In Line Where French And British Fronts Join May Be Target

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 25.—Le Matin remarks that in order to arrive at the British lines on the Somme, south of Peronne, the German offensive front is bound to form a projecting curve, thus exposing its left flank to an eventual counter-offensive starting from the point where the British right wing joins the French left wing and the chief effort of Prince Rupprecht, in the manoeuver in progress, will doubtless be brought upon that sector until his effort definitely breaks and collapses.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rousset in Le Petit Parisien remarks: "Prince Rupprecht was so convinced of breaking rapidly and largely through the Allied lines that he had sent his cavalry to cross them with a view to ending the affair in a sort of equestrian storm which would generally accompany the victorious upshot, but this was only imagination, for one single brigade, after having repulsed six attacks, caused his squadrons to flee.

Le Excelsior brings out the fact that the sole result yet obtained by the enemy has been the clearing of St. Quentin by retaking part of the ground evacuated by the Germans last Spring. More to the south the British troops keep in liaison with ours, which prepare to back them strongly.

Le Journal remarks that it would be unwise to think that the enemy has brought forward half the number of his divisions on the Western front for the simple pleasure of gaining a small piece of ground. He had other aims which he has not attained.

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Mr. W. J. Gande Elected Captain Of Rowing Club

Interesting Discussion Takes Place At Annual Meeting Of The Aquatic Organisation

The annual general meeting of the members of the Shanghai Rowing Club was held last evening at the boathouse, Mr. W. E. Sauer, Captain of the Club, presiding, supported by the following members of last year's committee: H. P. B. Jones, vice-captain; C. V. Jensen, hon. sec. and treas.; N. G. Beale, W. J. Gande, K. H. Gardner, D. M. Graham, D. C. Hutchison and W. B. Kennett.

When the meeting had been called to order, the Captain said:

"Gentlemen: There being a quorum present, the meeting will please come to order. Before proceeding with the business of the meeting I would ask you to rise as a mark of respect to those members of the Rowing Club who have given up their lives in the defence of their country. The names are E. J. Brown, W. Davidson, J. C. E. Douglas, A. N. Duffy, E. J. Hawyard, S. Henman, B. R. Jackson, L. E. P. Jones, F. S. C. Jones, A. Lyall, W. J. Ralphs, M. H. Shorto, H. Symes, R. C. Symons and Ch. Wilson. Be seated.

"The report and the accounts for the past year have been in your hands for some days and, with your permission, I will take them as read. The year's work under review may, I think, be considered satisfactory. As you may see from the accounts we start the new year with $4,276, as against $1,579 last year. In addition we have turned in $1,075 to War Funds. Our membership is 216, as against 193.

Two Regattas Successful

"We had two successful Regattas at Henli and if we can keep the Club going in this manner during the war, there will be no doubt about the future after the war. In view of the cash surplus on hand, your Committee has considered the matter of retiring debentures and the recommendation to the incoming Committee is that debentures to the amount of Tls. 1,000 be redeemed at the end of June when the interest becomes due. The last redemption was of Tls. 500 in 1914 and the Committee is of the opinion that hereafter the Club should make a strong effort to retire a substantial number of debentures annually. It has always been our good fortune in the past to find that at the debenture drawing a certain number of holders gave up their debentures without compensation. We sincerely hope that the same good fortune will attend us in the future.

"The establishment of the gymnasium has now, I think, been fully justified. It has undoubtedly been the means of increasing our membership and has afforded a good many members the opportunity of keeping in good physical condition during the winter. Our thanks are due to Messrs. Aagesen and Edwards for the attention they bestowed on the physical culture classes.

"The Swimming Section, as will be observed from the report, has had a very successful season. Messrs. McCabe, Brodie and Gardner are to be congratulated on their fine performances and Mr. Gande on the efficient management of the Swimming Section.

"The Club's Fleet now consists of the following: 4 light eights; 3 heavy eights; 6 light fours; 4 light pairs; 2 heavy pairs; 4 light sculls; 5 medium sculls; 2 heavy tubs.

"Miscellaneous: 1 light four; 1 light scull; 2 pleasure boats.

"We have 54 large oars and 30 small ones.

New Rowing Machines Ordered

"We have ordered two very fine rowing machines from America and they will be here shortly. We have ordered 36 large oars and they should be here for the Autumn training.

"Turning to the accounts you will see that within a few dollars the Regattas have been self supporting. The Swimming Gala brought in a handsome surplus. We have paid out $1,700 in debenture interest and with the proposed redemption of debentures there will be a corresponding reduction in this item in the future.

"The item of $699 for house repairs includes the cost of painting and distempering the bath, dressing room and lavatory with incidental repairs to all parts of the building and the construction of a new apron to the pontoon.

"Under boatbuilding and repairs, we have built two medium sculls and maintained the fleet in good condition. The item of $275 for swimming bath was an unavoidable expense as it was impossible for us to hire lumber for seats for the Gala except at exhorbitant prices. We therefore purchased the necessary lumber and now have it on hand for future galas.

"In closing I want to point out the very efficient work that has been done by our Honorary Secretary-Treasurer. You will recall that at our last annual meeting, it was decided that the offices of Secretary and Treasurer should be amalgamated and the incumbent should be a paid official. Mr. Jensen very kindly consented to take over this new position and I can assure you that he has given us a loyal, efficient and energetic administration of his office. Finally, he absolutely refuses to accept any remuneration for his services.

"Gentlemen, before moving the adoption of the printed report and accounts, I shall be glad to answer to the best of my ability any questions in connection therewith."

Mr. D. Campbell inquired regarding the item of $680.97 figuring as "sundries" among the expenses, and was informed that the largest item therein was soap and sundry monthly incidentals which could not be allocated to any other account.

No further questions being raised anent the accounts, on the proposal of the Captain, seconded by Mr. R. W. MacCabe, they were passed unanimously.

Mr. W. J. Gande Captain

The election of officers for 1918 was then proceeded with and Mr. W. J. Gande was the meeting's choice for Captain, his nomination being made by Mr. D. Campbell, seconded by Mr. G. F. Ashley. Mr. Sauer, though proposed, would not continue in office, and Mr. Gande was unopposed. His election was a most popular one.

Mr. H. P. B. Jones was re-elected vice-captain.

It was indicative of the interest taken in the club that no less than 15 names were proposed for the nine vacancies on the committee, and a ballot was necessary, Messrs. J. J. Evans, E. McIntyre, G. T. Armstrong and R. W. Burton acting as scrutineers. The following were duly elected:—Messrs. D. M. Graham (40 votes), W. B. Kennett (34), E. A. Ericson (33), C. V. Jensen (31), G. F. Ashley (28); T. R. Macdonald (27), A. O. Hansen (26), K. Aagesen (26) and H. N. Olsen (24). Mr. L. K. Little also got 24 votes, but on the re-ballot Mr. Olsen had the larger number.

While the votes were being counted, a discussion took place regarding the advisability of dividing the functions of hon. secretary and treasurer, which mere merged last year, and Mr. D. Campbell moved that they be so divided. On a show of hands the suggestion was thrown out, and no change took place in the rules.

Mr. H. P. B. Jones referred to the inadvisability of holding the international races in the Autumn, when the evenings were too short for proper training, and he made the suggestion that as all the nationalities were rather short of members this year, the events be cut out during 1918 and that next year they be held in the Spring. Instead of the international races he suggested that that events be scheduled for oarsmen of certain definite standings.

It was decided that the incoming committee consider the matter in further detail and possibly another general meeting may be called later on to obtain the sanction of members for the findings of the new committee on this question.

Mr. Campbell created some merriment by suggesting that regattas be run otherwise than at a loss. For instance, he thought that a proposal of Mr. Jones, that ribbons be awarded in lieu of prizes, a good one. Also possibly some other venue than Henli would be more suitable on the score of economy, somewhere up the river. He wished to make the suggestion not merely for the incoming committee but also for the club.

Special Meeting Suggested

Mr. Ericson thought that before each Spring and Autumn regatta and likewise before the annual swimming gala a special general meeting be convened, to assist the committee and also to obtain the views of the members generally.

Mr. Campbell thought the annual meeting should be held early in March. Possibly next year an energetic secretary and treasurer would be able to arrange this.

Mr. Thellefsen entered a protest against any disparagement of Mr. C. V. Jensen's work last year, the Captain concurring and saying that the remark was uncalled for.

Mr. Campbell said he had no intention of casting a slur on Mr. Jensen and made suitable amends.

After the new committee for 1918 had been announced, Mr. Gande thanked the meeting for electing him Captain and said he would do his best to carry on the good work so ably done by the late Captain, Mr. Sauer.

Mr. Kennett complimented Mr. Sauer for the very able and business-like way in which he had conducted the many meetings of the committee during the year and generally looked after the club's interests. He had not spared himself in any way.

Mr. Sauer made suitable acknowledgments, saying he had enjoyed the work and explaining his unwillingness to stand again this year, he said he thought it would be a good thing to get out and see a little of a different system in the running of the club.

The proceedings then terminated.

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Mistress of men. By Flora Annie Steel. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.40 (gold) net.

India during the closing years of the sixteenth and the first half of the seventeeth century forms the background of Mrs. Steel's new novel, "Mistress of Men." Its heroine is the famous Empress and virtual ruler Mihr-un-nissa, "Queen o' Women," later known as Nurjahan—"Light of the World." The book opens with her birth among the desert sandhills and closes with her death some 76 years later. Between lies a history of change and intrigue, of love and murder and ambition, and the long struggle of a beautiful and highly intellectual woman to overcome the artificial disabilities imposed upon her simply and solely because of her sex. Able, intelligent, a strong, just, and thoroughly capable ruler, she could govern only through her weak amiable, and drunken husband, the Emperor Jahangir.

The principal events of the tale are actual historical facts; the author having, as she herself tells us in a brief preface, "done nothing save fill up with trifling incidents the gaps which history and tradition have left between the main occurrences." These events are indeed far too dramatic and romantic in themselves to be in any need of assistance from fancy. The splendor and wealth and corruption of the Oriental Court of the great Mohammedan Emperors are reproduced with abundant attention to detail, while the life of Mihr-un-nissa supplies all the contrast any romancer could possibly desire. Born, an unwanted girl, while the caravan journeyed across the desert, she was left to die there, not through wanton cruelty, but because there was no way of feeding her in the present and apparently no hope for her in the future. Rescued, restored to her father, brought to the notice of the great Emperor Akbar, she became, herself still a baby, one of the playmates of the baby princes. A happy girlhood in the rose gardens of Gulabpur was followed by twenty years of peaceful married life, and then at 36, she was transported to the court of the new Emperor, Jahangir, there to reign as Empress and favorite and—in fact if not in name—Prime Minister. The book is an interesting and colorful study of an interesting and colorful period, as well as an elaborate biography of an extraordinary woman.

CAROLYN OF THE CORNERS

Carolyn of the Corners. The "Look-up" Book. By Ruth Belmore Endicott. With illustrations by Edward C. Caswell. New York: Dodd, Mead and Co. $1.35. (gold)

Carolyn is a little girl, whose father and mother are believed to have been lost from a submarined ship in the Mediterranean, and who goes to The Corners, at Sunrise Cove, to live with her guardian, Joseph Stagg, her mother's brother. Carolyn has a mongrel dog, Prince, whom she takes with her, for she and Prince love each other. There is some little difficulty about the dog, because Aunt Rose Kennedy, Stagg housekeeper, is exceedingly particular and precise. Stagg doesn't take to the dog at first, either. But later, when Prince saves Carolyn and a boy who had taken her on the ice in her sled, and who narrowly escape drowning when the ice breaks up, the dog is well received by the whole community. The book deals with Carolyn's daily life at The Corners, and is told in the somewhat saccharine vein peculiar to stories of good little girls who make everybody love them.

As a matter of fact, Carolyn is the kind of little girl whom the reader is inclined to love, too, and is not much more angelic than the average child of 9 or 10 years of age. While she is at The Corners, she is caught in a forest fire, in a runaway, and in the ice break-up already referred to, so that her existence in the quiet country place is somewhat more adventurous than might have been expected. She is there only nine months. At the end of that time she learns that she has no money of her own and fears that her guardian is keeping her in charity, and for no other reason. So she gets on a train and rides a very long way back to New York, where her parents' flat in the Bronx is just as they left it, and to which she goes with her dog. The train conductor lets her ride free, having met her when she went to The Corners, and things generally come Carolyn's way. At the end it is revealed that her parents were not drowned after all. They had taken to a boat when their vessel was torpedoed, and had been cast ashore into the hands of Arabs, who had treated them work some kindness, but made them work until they were rescued. Carolyn's father is a newspaper man, whose health had failed, and he had gone to Europe in the hope that the sea voyage would do him good. The hot, dry air of the desert, and the physical labor that fell to him while with the semi-savage tribe, had made a new man of him, and he comes home and goes back to his paper in better health than ever. The daily life of a small community is well described with a sympathy that proves the author has personal knowledge of just such a place as The Corners. The illustrations by Edward C. Caswell fit the text and are creditably done.

MYSTERY OF THE DOWNS

The Mystery of the Downs. By John R. Watson and Arthur J. Rees. New York: John Lane Company. $1.40 (gold)

The authors of this detective story are two ex-detectives of Scotland Yard who had already produced a novel of police problems, called "The Hampstead Mystery," before making their present venture. That they have literary ability, as well as the skill to dig out the heart of a murder puzzle, they prove in this book. The scene is laid on the south coast of England, in a wild spot, with the downs just back of the rocky headlines, and the plot deals with the discovery of a dead man in a lonely house, besides concerning itself incidentally with bags of gold hidden in an old clock. That any weaver of fiction who knows the business could produce a fairly interesting story out of such material as this is obvious, and the two ex-detectives have learned that business. Several persons are suspected of having murdered the man, and of course the slayer turns out to be the individual who, until he is caught, seems utterly unlikely to have done the deed. A great deal of the story reads like a police report, but it is none the less interesting on that account, for it takes the reader along pleasantly, exercising his brain in a soothing way—since he has only to watch the work of the experts—while feeling that somehow he is doing his own part toward reaching a solution. There is an ingenious cryptogram—a guide to the hidden money—which looks at first glance as if no one could solve it without a key. But the arch-detective in the story—who does not belong regularly to the police—find the key and works it all out in the course of a chapter as smoothly as if he had invented the cipher himself. Verses of Scripture and figures in a circle are resolved by him into a coherent message, and, after that, there is little trouble for anybody. There is a love story intermingled with the murder mystery, and a passing reference to the war in France which has some bearing on the action. The book has a gripping power of its own, and has the quality of making one go, on and on, even when the narration becomes a little dull, as it does at times, until one finds out how it all ends. After all, that is the main thing in a detective novel, and the authors are clever enough to hide their secret until the very last chapter. As something to read, on a long railroad journey, for instance, the book can be recommended.

Why not Marry? By Anna Steese Richardson. (Bobbs, Merrill Co.) $1.40 (gold).

Mrs. Richardson's book seems to be based upon the assumption that most women are unwilling to marry because they fear that their prospective husbands cannot support them in the style to which they have been accustomed, or think they should eventually become accustomed, and that most men fear that women are afraid to give up the irresponsibility of youth for the cares and duties of a home. Every one seems to want to be married, and no one in the book seems to do it. Although perhaps it is as well. For a book on marriage Why Not Marry seems to dodge the issue more times than it faces it. It is written in a chatty, irritating style which is deadly unless one takes the book humorously. As humorists the men and women readers of the Pictorial Review, to which many of these contributions were sent, make Mark Twain, Shaw, Chesterton and George Ade sound like the most serious passage of the one humorless book—the Bible. In the sake of temperance a young husband is made to quote: "What did the chap in the book say about a jug of water, some verses and a girl in a wilderness?" Why not at least a jug of chocolate ice cream soda, young husband—or even grape juice? But read the book and be amused for yourself.

The Death Cry. By Darby Hauck. (Robert J. Shores.) $1.50 (gold).

A good mystery story is a good mystery story, and there is no use in comparing it to Vanity Fair or Hamlet. The Death Cry sounds lurid, has a violent, screaming paper cover, is printed in large breathless type, and lives up to its promise. Eloise, young and beautiful and fair haired, is horribly murdered at some appropriate hour of the night when every one is asleep. Sometimes evidence points so strongly toward her adoring husband that the reader is almost inclined to agree with the disagreeable detectives, and oh, the inexplicable, blood curdling, hair raising things that happen! More evidence—and written evidence—is even dug from the fair victim's grave! And in the last chapter, of course, the murderer turns out to be the only logical person who could have been guilty, the one character introduced quietly into the story with little explanation and forgotten by the reader because he seemed so unnecessary and harmless. Never trust the writer of mystery stories; he does nothing without a reason. When you find him trying to push an embarrassed, unassuming person into a paragraph, never let this new and quietly behaved character wander far from your sight. He works on the principle that he should be seen and not heard, but foil him, listen carefully to his retreating footsteps, be he minister or street car conductor. Now perhaps you will be able to find the murderer in Darby Hauck's next hair raising tale.

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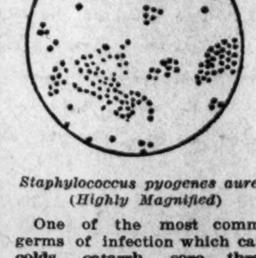

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TURKISH CAMEL CORPS TAKEN BY HEDJAZ MEN

Operating North of Medina They Destroy Whole Outfit In Surprise Attack

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 25.—An official despatch from Palestine reports:

We extended our positions on the left bank of the Jordan.

One of our patrolling machines attacked five aeroplanes and brought down three out of control.

The King of the Hedjaz' troops are near Jeddam. Seventy-eight miles northwestward of Medina they surprised and destroyed a Turkish Camel Corps.

An official despatch from Palestine later reports:

We threw fresh bridges across the Jordan on the night of the 23rd.

We had progressed by the night of the 24th nine miles through difficult mountainous country in the direction of Es Salt. Our advanced mounted troops secured the bridge at El Howeiji, which is three miles southward of the town. Turkish and German troops opposed our advance. We took prisoners belonging to both nationalities. A London infantry battalion, in a brilliant attack, captured an entire battery.

Our aeroplanes, including our Australian units, effectively bombed the enemy, obtaining direct hits on troops, transports and camps and also trains on the Hedjaz Railway.

More Plague Suspects Isolated In Shanghai

(Continued from Page 1)

of the civil authorities in measures of prevention.

Nanking, March 25, (Official Bulletin).—It is with great pleasure and relief that we record no new cases today. This report comes from the Chinese Plague Prevention headquarters. The authorities are quite awake to the situation, and have now given orders that no coffins shall be sold in the city without a physician's certificate.

Dr. Hwang who has come down with a letter from the acting Governor of Shantung in company with Dr. Sloan visited the Civil Governor today. The latter expresses himself as most ready to co-operate in any way which may seem necessary.

Dr. Tucker, of Tehchow, arrived today at the instance of the Neiwupu (Office of Internal Affairs) further to co-operate in the work of preventing the spread of the disease. A telegram had been sent to him yesterday saying that the emergency seemed over, but it had not reached him before his leaving Tehchow.

In recording our gratitude for service most freely rendered, we wish to thank Mr. Steinheimer of the Language School, who offered and rendered most timely help in running the hospital automobile, for which no chauffeur had been found.

Italy's War Minister Is Back In Army Again

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, March 24.—Reuter's Agency has received the following telegram, dated Rome, March 22, from an authoritative Italian source:

Italian prisoners who have escaped from Austria give dreadful details of enemy frightfulness in occupied Italian territory, where conditions are worse than in Belgium.

General Alfieri, Minister for War, has resigned and has been replaced by General Zupelli, who was minister in the Salandra cabinet. The reason for this change is General Alfieri's intense desire to return to the front, where he has already rendered excellent service as Quarter-Master General of the army. A similar exchange was previously effected in General Zupelli's case. He too has distinguished himself in action on the Carso and in the Trentino.

NAVY AVIATORS FINISH TEN ENEMY AEROPLANES

Also Bring down Seven and One Hostile Balloon; Damage Docks at Bruges

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 25.—The Admiralty issues the following communique:

Our naval aeroplanes from Dunkirk, between the 21st and the 24th, destroyed ten enemy machines, brought down seven out of control and brought down a hostile balloon.

We carried out three bombing raids on Bruges Docks and obtained many direct hits on the sheds upon the quays. The bombs burst close to destroyers and aeroplanes.

They attacked several torpedo boats, a destroyer and an armed trawler. A pilot, who was forced to descend to the sea, was picked up by a French destroyer. All our other machines returned.

New U.S. Shipping Is 2,000,000 Tons

(Continued from Page 1)

built a few new yards and added a little to our capacity. A few ships might have been finished more quickly, but it was the spirit and the will of America to do the job in a big way and the judgment of the country will be vindicated by the results when all these new ways are completed and are turning out ships. Many of these ways have actually been finished.

"Struggling against something that cannot be avoided is more baffling than struggling against something that can be. You can appeal to men on strike to go back to work but you can make no special appeal against zero weather. We did what we could. We told the new shipyards to go ahead and use dynamite in locating their pilings.

"The men in those new yards fought the bitter winter. They had the same spirit and demonstrated the same pluck and unselfishness as the men in the trenches. They have virtually completed the job of building America's new shipyards—new yards that will make us the greatest shipbuilding nation. It has been an uphill struggle but we have been elated when we have felt we were making progress.

"This was specially so when one American shipyard launched three 9,400 ton-vessels in a single afternoon—an accomplishment which I believe is unrivalled in the world's annals of shipbuilding.

What Has Been Done Already

"There are two methods of computing the construction of tonnage to show what has been accomplished. One is by showing the tonnage in the water and the other by showing the tonnage under construction. But when a great many ships are put under construction at the same time the question to be asked is how are they all progressing, how near to completion is the vast program?

"Here is the answer. The total amount of our steel construction on March 1, was 8,205,708 deadweight tons. This was made up of 5,160,300 deadweight tons under contract with the Emergency Fleet Corporation and 3,045,408 deadweight tons of requisitioned vessels. Of this total steel construction, 2,121,568 deadweight tons or approximately twenty-eight per cent, has been completed. That means that, in addition to building our big new yards, we have also been building ships. That is, the program for steel ships has advanced twenty-eight per cent toward completion. Of the amount of steel ships under contract and requisition 655,456 deadweight tons, or approximately eight per cent, were actually completed and in service on March 1 this year, nearly a month ago. This amount of floating tonnage exceeds our total output for 1916, including steel, wooden and sailing vessels, by approximately fifty per cent. In the yards which we have already completed and those which are nearing completion progress will be cumulative from this time on.

"Thus while we have been building yards and training the new forces necessary to construction, we have also been building ships.

"Notwithstanding the difficulties of organisation, the handicaps of bad weather conditions, transportation embargoes and railroad congestion, nearly as much tonnage has been constructed in American waters in the past three months as by all other maritime nations of the world combined.

"We have had to build up a tremendous administrative organisation with expert ship architects, expert traffic and operating heads, and at a time when the demand for such talent greatly exceeded the supply. We have had to negotiate for neutral tonnage. We have had to requisition and provide for the operation of the entire existing American merchant marine. We have also had to provide skilled supervision for the repairs of the interned German ships we seized.

To Have 730 Berths

"332 shipbuilding ways are now nearing completion. Added to our 398 steel shipbuilding ways, they give us a total of 730 berths upon which to build steel and wooden vessels.

"When you consider that we had only 162 steel shipbuilding ways a few months ago and 73 wooden ways—a total of 235—an increase is shown of 495 wooden and steel berths on which we can build ships.

"With our total of 730 wooden and steel ways we shall have 521 more berths than Sir Eric Geddes, in his recent speech, stated England has now."

Mr. Hurley pointed out that the delivery of material has been hampered owing to the tremendous demands on carriers and the abnormally cold weather.

He continued: 'We are all hopeful that the warm weather will result in the speeding up of the deliveries of material. Sixteen solid trains of Douglas fir are now en route to the North Atlantic wooden shipyards. Similar arrangements have been made for a movement of steel whenever it is practical to do so.

"Our figures indicate that our shipbuilding program at its height will require approximately 3,000 separate shipments of material every day. Many of these, however, will be small lots to concentrating points, which are being established throughout the country for the purpose of combining fittings for complete ships into carloads: thus saving expense and effort in transportation as well as reducing the labor of assembling in the yards.

"We have felt that it was our duty to see to it that the problem of housing the workmen of those vast plants recently constructed should be solved, so we have not rushed into our great work with closed eyes but with the intention to guard public expenditures and see to it that there is no abuse of the liberality of Congress in the matter of appropriations. Every dollar expended must bring a dollar's worth in return to the Government. The new yards have been established wherever possible away from congested districts and, while this was necessary, it brought with it problems of transportation as well as of housing.

Schools For Workmen

"Training new workmen for the yards has in itself proved a difficult task but we are accomplishing it. We have established a large training school at Newport News. Our latest reports show that 115 students have completed the course and have been sent out as instructors. These men represent sixteen trades. Men taking this course of instruction will be capable of training an industrial army of 37,000 men. A department for training electric welders has also been established. We have recruited a volunteer force of 250,000 highly skilled mechanics who, with a patriotism that has made us all proud, have agreed to hold themselves in readiness for our call. These men are being held in reserve, remaining in their present employment, until such time as in the development of our yards a demand arises for their services."

"As further evidence of the organisation which has already been effected let me say that in 1916 there were less than 45,000 men employed in all the shipyards of the country and on March 2, 1918, we had increased this number to 236,000, of which 170,589 were working on actual ship construction and the remainder in yard construction and other branches of the industry."

War Loans Investment Trust Of Malaya

Subscriptions to February 28, 1918.

	No: of Applications	Amount
November 1916	237	$427,760
December ,,	144	283,040
January 1917	192	243,870
February ,,	204	331,990
March ,,	322	246,770
April ,,	142	314,560
May ,,	114	264,220
June ,,	74	159,440
July ,,	111	153,470
August ,,	117	133,340
September ,,	110	166,970
October ,,	134	201,790
November ,,	406	778,330
December ,,	165	170,540
January 1918	288	1,401,830
February ,,	203	735,150
	2,963	$6,012,070

Analysis

State.	No. of Applications.	No. of Subscribers.	Amount.
Selanger	849	390	$3,174,060
Perak	553	357	660,900
Negri Sembilan	164	92	222,030
Pahang	162	95	92,980
China	245	151	1,053,030
Straits Settlements	314	215	275,700
Siam	498	159	439,330
Sarawak	54	15	12,770
Miscellaneous	124	80	81,270
	2,963	1,554	$6,012,070

News Brevities

An Austrian named Jan Cell Czech was ordered yesterday in the Mixed Court to register within 24 hours as an enemy subject and to report to the Wayside police station once a day. He was charged with residing in Shanghai without a permit.

* * *

The annual Gymkhana of the Light Horse, S. V. C., will be held at the Rifle Range Sunday afternoon when officers and members of the company will be "At Home" to their friends.

* * *

A final dividend of five per cent or five mace per share has been declared by the directors of the Kapayang Rubber Estate Co., Ltd., payable on and after April 17, for the year ending December 31, 1917.

* * *

Mr. W. W. Ritchie, Postal Commissioner, announces the extension of the money order cashing facilities here. After April 1 orders will be cashable at eight offices instead of only the main office.

Revolver Club

The Secretary of the Shanghai Miniature Rifle and Revolver Club announces that the March revolver competition will close next Sunday. Members who have passed the preliminary test (slow fire), are reminded that revolver shooting calls for quick action, and the surest may of becoming a proficient rapid revolver shot, is by entering the monthly experts and marksman's competition, which calls for loading and firing 20 shots within 5 minutes at 15, 20 and 25 yards range. All allied officers who are visiting in Shanghai are invited to participate in the competitions.

American Co. Shooting

Following are the results of the American Company, S.V.C. Spoon and Cup Competition for March, practices 6 and 9, S.V.C. Musketry Course:

Names.	Score. 6-9	Total.	Total Plus Allowance.
R. F. Wilner	14-13	27	33.75*
V. E. Scott	12-12	24	32.0**
H. F. Kay	11-9	20	26.0**
C. J. Langley	11-13	24	25.2**
E. Strassman	7-12	19	22.8**
C. L. Boynton	10-7	17	22.1
E. J. Woodberry	8-10	18	21.6
E. D. Alexander	2-14	16	20.8
B. S. Chapman	9-11	20	20.0
A. E. St. Clair	7-9	16	20.0
C. E. Kline	8-8	16	20.0
J. A. Mitchell	9-7	16	20.0
C. J. Spiker	9-6	15	19.50
G. A. Fitch	4-11	15	18.75
J. W. Baldwin	6-9	15	18.75
W. O. Hampton	6-10	16	17.6
J. R. Norton	6-7	13	16.90
F. V. Budell	6-7	13	16.90
H. W. Marble	3-9	12	15.60
T. C. Britton	9-5	14	14.70
A. E. Dequine	4-6	10	12.5
C. F. Fondey	6-4	10	12.0
W. M. Porterfield	6-3	9	10.8
A. F. Blanchard	3-4	7	9.1
D. Roberts	1-5	6	7.8
R. J. Clarke	4-1	5	6.5
Tandberg	5-0	5	6.5
W. A. Hearn	0-4	4	5.2

H.P.S. = 40.
* Win on Cup and Spoon.
** Spoon.

At The Apollo

Gladys Hulette, charming Pathe star, will be seen in her latest, and probably her best picture to date, "The Streets of Illusion" at the Apollo Theater tonight. The film is produced by the Astra studios and is the record of an appealing little romance of boarding house life, wherein are some picturesque characters.

HERE'S a luxury within the reach of everyone—a bathbath in the whipped-cream-like lather that LUX makes in hot water. Your hair takes on a soft, luminous silken quality that makes it a crown of beauty indeed. The scalp is stimulated, your head refreshed.

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WEATHER

Very cloudy weather with moderate monsoon.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 28, 1918

A Short History Of Tomorrow

(As It Will Be If Germany Wins)

By G. K. Chesterton

In gentle ridicule of those Englishmen who disagree with him as to peace aims, the Editor of the New Witness writes the following forecast of how philosophy and ethics would be changed if Germany should win the Great War into which she is now hurling all her available manhood, in a last attempt to force the decision which she realises she must have:

THESE are days, I know, when the most prosaic person is expected to be a prophet, and to have a vivid memory of what happened tomorrow morning. I am, therefore, happy to announce that I have beheld in a vision a book by Professor Bosche of Jena, which will be published in Germany some four hundred years hence, at a time when German education will carry it over the whole world. It will be called "Tribal Taboos of the Pre-Teutonic Period"; and if anyone asks why I am so certain about the matter, I reply with regret that I am not certain at all; but I think my vision is at least much more likely than the abandonment by mankind of all annexations, as a consequence of ratifying the historic annexation of Moltke.

I fancy Professor Bosche will describe the fruits of the great compromise somewhat thus: "A study of the taboos among the various tribes, before the final Teutonic conquest and civilisation, has long resolved them into a rough classification as follows: First, it seeme clear that certain geological soils were in some way regarded as sacred, perhaps as a survival of the mediæval 'sanctuary'; and these were described by the word 'neutral,' the meaning of which is now lost. This extraordinary superstition seems to have influenced even the boldest and most progressive minds; for in the first stages of the Germanic expansion, we find a pioneer like Bismarck mysteriously alluding to this 'neutral' soil as if imposing some limit on the plainest military operations. And even when a later and more enlightened generation did its obvious duty in the matter in 1914, some form survived which forced the Chancellor to utter a ritual declaration that what he did was 'wrong,' doubtless to appease the jealousy of some god. How hollow was the form is sufficiently proved by the fact that this very military act, described by the doer of it as wrong, was eventually accepted by his enemies in Europe as having been entirely right; and this view has since been universally adopted. In the wars that have followed since, it is needless to say that no arbitrary section of land has been allowed any such selfish isolation.

"A still more mysterious taboo was that concerned, not with sacred soil, but with certain sacred men. They were sanctified in the same material sense as the soil; it is constantly repeated that not only their office but their person is protected by a taboo. It is emphasised that their actual bodies, their arms and legs, must not be touched. Such a man was called an Excellency, to indicate that he excelled all other human beings in all human respects. He was also called an Ambassador, and sometimes a Minister, which confirms the supernatural origin of the idea, since 'a minister of religion' was a common expression. It will seem almost inconceivable to common sense that a powerful State should permit a foreigner these privileges, in the midst of its armies and at the mercy of its law and police; but there seems no doubt that the taboo was strictly observed even touching the envoys of tiny and defenceless states, until the great liberation of 1919.

"This connects itself with a still more singular restriction. The supernatural privileges of an Excellency were first defied, by the daring and prescient German intellect, about 1916, when the Emperor arrested one Gerard and demanded his signature to a document offered to him in prison. Germany's most promising pupils, in Petrograd, soon after followed her example by seizing the 'ambassador' of Rumania, a small nationality recently overpowered by the Imperial arms. But it is clear that the new requirements dawned on the world very gradually, for there is no trace of Gerard having been tortured; and the first instance of diplomatic secrets extracted by the most rational, the most rapid, and, therefore, ultimately the most humane method, occurs only in the second of the two great wars that followed. The veto on such discoveries by direct attack on the nervous system was one of the most unique and obscure of the traditions of the pre-Teutonic epoch. In one respect it stood alone among the taboos; it was unique and to some extent local. The idolatry of heralds or mere international messengers was curiously wide-spread, being found in all times and lands; and the notion of a space of ground dedicated to peace can be traced in many rude societies. But the veto on any kind of pathography, or investigation by the stimulant of pain, was unknown to the enlightened pagans and to the philisophic civilisation of China. It seems, in its full form, to have been a fad following on the strange collapse called 'the French Revolution,' which preceded by some hundred years the final disappearance of the influence of the French or Frankish tribe. The administration of the German military prisons offered a challenge and opened a new era; threatened at first with retribution, they were at last triumphantly acquitted and left intact; and legal science has possessed herself permanently of a swift and efficient instrument.

"Even more extraordinary was the strange sexual religion which seems to have hampered military operations in the ancient world. It is clear that the woman must have been worshipped as a sacred animal; much as the contemporary Hindoos are said to have worshipped the cow. This dark and arbitrary distinction was sometimes called 'chivalry,' a word which seems in itself to suggest that it was not the cow or the woman, but rather the horse, that was sacred. Professor Guggenheimer, however, has almost certainly found the true solution of this in his exegesis of the remarkable proverb, 'the grey mare is the better horse.' Mare was the word for mother in the lost language of the French or Frankish tribe, in which mothers were adored with sacrifices and prostrations. In any case, the superstition long had a most paralysing effect on the progress of military science. Some discredit seems to have attached to a soldier, not only for killing a woman, but for using force to her in the most normal fashion possible. There are hints of the same fantastic notion even about children. By a pathetic confusion of mind, these were called 'non-combatants,' in defiance of the elementary logic which might have shown anybody that a non-combatant can always be turned into a combatant, by the simple operation of provoking him to combat. The resistance of women and children, attacked for military reasons in modern campaigns, is of course, almost invariably overcome, but it is still almost invariably offered, and sometimes with a great fury. It is important to note that here also the old regime, just before it passed, attempted to impose its prejudice on the new armies, especially demanding punishment in what was called the Cavel Case. The failure of this marked the turning point; and Grumpe holds that the English word 'Cavil,' meaning a petty and irrational complaint, records the ultimate confession by the English themselves that their sympathy had been wholly absurd.

"Of the discontent expressed with something called 'slavery,' imposed on the people in occupied countries, it is now quite impossible to make any sense. Our German fathers must indeed have been the object of almost maniacal envy, when their government was apparently denounced for imposing upon foreign peoples merely the same industrial discipline which it has since so successfully imposed upon its own. It is equally obvious that in this also even its conquered enemies have now followed its example.

"Such," concludes the eloquent historian, "was the Second Reformation, which, like the First, loosened from the giant limbs of the German the bonds which were soon, by his example, to be cast off by the whole world. Just as Luther's own lifetime is found full of controversies, which seem still to connect him with the Syrian creed of Jesus of Nazareth, so the settlement of 1919 seemed entangled with the dead terminology of democracy and humanitarianism. Fortunately Lenin, like Luther, has succeeded only in liberating the moral theories of others, and has proved wholly impotent to impose his own. New ideals men may follow or no; especially in such Russian anarchy as that which permitted our final penetration. But new inventions will always tempt men; even when the superstition was strongest, men of action were perpetually tempted. When it had been disregarded with impunity the new German discoveries were used by every party at every turn; and world-politics became for the first time what a German will consent to call real."

The 'Aggrawation' Of Mr. Wells

(Christian Science Monitor)

IT is interesting to know that Mr. H. G. Wells is on such familiar terms with the British ambassadors that when he meets them he has to guard against overwhelming them with his superior knowledge. He puts it, with his usual gracious modesty and urbanity, like this in a letter to The Daily Mail: "When one meets a British diplomatist one has to talk to him about such things as one talks to a fifth-form boy, guarding against any sudden mental shock." Now quite a number of people have enjoyed the pleasure of talking to Mr. Wells without experiencing any violent difficulty in fathoming the profundity of his remarks, but then Mr. Wells was, perhaps, talking down to their level just as though they were members of the British diplomatic corps.

But Mr. Wells is not going to let the diplomatists off as lightly as all this. "It is they," he thunders, with the thunder of Mr. Mudie, "who are the ignorant and limited men, and not these Bolshevik people. They knew, of course, the Tsar and all his relations—beautifully. But the Tsar has gone!" Quite so, the Tsar has gone! But then, when Sir George Buchanan was sent to St. Petersburg the Tsar had not gone, and if he got to know him and his relations "beautifully," he seems to have done his work, one will not say as perfectly as Mr. Wells would have done it, but still moderately efficiently. Then again "these Bolshevik people"? The astute Mr. Wells over in London knows all about them, of course, just as he knows the fifth-form mind of Sir George Buchanan. Fortunate Mr. Wells, soaring into the sixth form and even higher altitudes with the "Bolshevik" person, Trotsky, ne Bronstein, and then humbling himself to the fifth-form inanities of scholars of Balliol and writers of poetry and history. With what cunning words one wonders would he have charmed the ears of Bolshevik Bronstein-Trotsky, prostrate on the deck of the Baltic, and kicking violently at those undiplomatic man-of-war's-men approaching him withal circumspectly, intent on dropping him into the boat alongside.

Impatient Mr. Wells, ready to put a whole world right if it will only trust to him, prepared with a new lamp for every old one, whether of theology or society, of politics or manners. "The 'expert' claim in British diplomacy," he decides, "has indisputably and hopelessly broken down in the sight of all men." Possibly, Mr. Wells, possibly, but that after all is no particular reason for being peculiarly rude to a body of men who have devoted their lives to the service of their country. And then again—"indisputably"? Is it possible that Mr. Wells has met nobody with a mind sufficiently fifth-form to defend the expert in diplomacy, or is "indisputably" merely Mr. Wells' way of saying,

"I am Sir Oracle,
And when I ope my lips, let no dog bark!"

As for "all men," all men must, surely, be read in a Pickwickian sense, or, at any rate, a Shylockian sense of a wilderness of Mr. Wellses.

And yet the diplomatist has his uses too. It is whispered that the diplomatist-breakers are put to it to find a Mr. Wells who knows enough Italian to send to Rome, and are being forced to put up with the fifth-form ignorance of Sir James Rennell Rodd in the meantime. It must be most disconcerting to be keyed up to delivering a "mental shock" to an ambassador person, and then to be held up by an igorance of the language. And only to think that all the time the fifth-form mind can talk the language. It is, indeed, as Mrs. Prig might have remarked, a positive "aggrawation."

The Common Sense Of War

(From The New Witness)

Touching the German Chancellor's recent speech regarding peace aims, we would only say, with all possible responsibility and reasonable allowances, that we hope that our rulers have now humbled England and the great Alliance enough. We hope, and we think it probable, that they will not attempt that line of approach any more. These things are far too painful to be in the vulgar sense personal; and a mere glance back at the matter involved is sufficient. Mr. George said he would face the full logic of war if only to reconsider the case of Alsace; and he doubtless did it in the hope that the German Chancellor might meet him half way, and allow at least that it might be allowable to reconsider that particular case. The German Chancellor has simply taken it as an opportunity to say flatly, in plain and particular words, that he will never dream of reconsidering that particular case. But he has added genially, since England seems to be in a moderate mood, that he will trouble her for Gibraltar, Malta and anything else she happens to have about her. In other words, and we are sorry to have to say it, he has picked the Allies like crouching hounds. The Allies, and even the leaders of the Alliance, are by no means all of a crouching habit; and we hope and believe that the experiment will not be repeated. We trust that, at some later date, Mr. George will not be discovered saying that he will go through death and destruction in order to reconsider the delicate question of whether the invasion of Belgium was or was not in line with international law. We trust that he will not thus lay himself open to the obvious reply that its legitimacy was settled long ago, but that if England likes to give up Kent, Sussex and the Isle of Wight, they will not be discourteously refused. We hope we shall not live to see the Prime Minister offering to reconsider the casuistical problem of the proper or improper bayonetting of a baby; only to be told that its propriety is self-evident; and that we must hand over the Crown Jewels and the Nelson Column without delay. In plain words, it is perfectly self-evident that what is supposed to be rational moderation, and may sometimes be meant to be rational moderation, is regarded by Prussia as a mere prostration before her tower of triumph. And it must always be remembered that the course of the War has been of a curious kind, which enables the Germans, speaking to Germans, really to represent it as wholly triumphant. The very matters in which we have undoubtedly defeated the enemy, do not happen to be things about which he need feel as if he were defeated. He lost the crucial Battle of the Marne, but he does not yet know that he lost it; he is told a story of the war in which the very name of the Battle of the Marne does not occur. The Prussian ruler missed his first aim of immediate aggression and annexation. But it so happens that the aim he has already missed is also the aim he has always denied. He will not tell his people he has fought a wicked and wanton war and failed. He will, of course, tell his people that he has fought a fair and defensive war and gloriously succeeded. And all the accidents and externals at least happen entirely to support his claim. What will be the effect of this on the mood with which Germans confront the future we should have imagined that a child could see.

Anyhow, any child who can read plain print must see that the German Chancellor, whether or no he ought to be discouraged, is not in fact discouraged in the smallest degree; but is merely encouraged to the point of extravagance.

This being cleared out of the way, let us come back for a moment to the common sense of the War, however bald it may sound. We are at war because we want something which somebody else also wants, and will not give up without war. We think we have a right to what we want, and he also thinks he has a right, or that mystical interpretation of might which, in his philosophy, corresponds to right. It is not exactly an unheard of thing in human history that two people should really want two incompatible things. It is a very terrible thing in human history, especally when it is, as it commonly is, one of the consequences of human sin; but it is not irrational or unthinkable that it should lead to war. Such a war is not a misunderstanding; it is in a strict and serious sense a mutual understanding. The Frenchman does not misunderstanding the German about Alsace; he understands him perfectly well. The German does not misunderstand the Frenchman; he disagrees with him. He disagrees with him so definitely and drastically that he will not do, or begin to do, what his enemy wants or anything like it; and if we did not know it before the German Chancellor's last speech, we know it now. In the presence of this fact, all reconsideration is rubbish. The Premier might just as well have promised to restore Alsace as to reconsider Alsace, when speaking to a man who refuses to reconsider it for a moment. The perfectly self-evident truth is that we must either make him do right or leave him alone to do wrong; and if we mean the latter, we had very much better say so.

The falsity that haunts the fatigue of the moment is this: the vague notion that the national or the democratic ideal differs from the Germanic on a fringe of minor things that might be adjusted. It is the precise opposite of the fact. The most important parts of our just system are also the most important parts of his unjust system. They are our most precious rights; but they are also his most precious privileges. The ogre has not stolen our favorite child to throw it away like a bone to a dog but to serve it as the piece de resistance at the ogre's banquet. In this double and real sense Alsace is a piece de resistance; Poland is a piece de resistance. It will resist, or rather those holding it will resist, any attempt to detach it easily; but surely there are still very few of us who do not really believe that it ought to be detached. Is there anybody, for instance, who ever called himself a Liberal or a friend to the freedom of Europe, who does not think it right to establish once more a self-sufficising and complete Poland?

This is the common sense of war; and it is, as common sense often is, a very awful thing. In some strange way it seems to be supposed that those who face this fact as a fact are more indifferent than others to the dire and heartrending human tragedy that it involves day after day. We are very willing to believe that if we saw all the horrors of a battlefield, we might be tempted to bid it stop at any cost. And so we are very willing to believe that if we saw any martyr testifing to the truth in torments, we might be disposed to tell him to give in, and might be ashamed to tell him to go on. But we should not necessarily be prepared to admit, in the last resort, that the truth is anything but the truth; or that the truth is useless to mankind.

Labor--Not Socialism--Is Winning Power In Europe

By C. F. Bertelli

Every country at war in Europe is now being governed largely in accord with many of the cardinal principles of practical socialism. In Russia at present we have socialism—so-called, but in reality anarchy—no law, no government, no responsible authority, no security either of persons or property, no safety for anything or anybody.

The peasants, who form ninety per cent of Russia's huge population, have not yet had the land divided. Those who have seized a share in their particular communes have no fixity of tenure.

Russia In State Of Chaos

What is going to happen to the other national assets—mines, railroads, plants, canals, waterfalls, etc., no man can guess. The revolution has brought Russia to a state of chaos.

In France and England we have strong governments in control of all trade, industries and prices of necessities. Great Britain has adopted measures to force farmers to till the soil, to speed up shipbuilding, to commandeer shipyards, to operate railroads, to produce standard boots, and to insure the employment of canals long more or less disused.

These are "war measures," but there is a growing feeling that some of them will surely be continued when peace comes.

Opposition is likely to come chiefly from the comfortable commercial classes and short-sighted capitalists. The first class is composed very largely of middlemen—agents and warehousemen who come between the producer and the consumer, employing very little labor but capturing the bulk of the profits and artificially raising the price of goods. Their days are numbered once British Socialists get their plans accepted.

The more timid capitalists fear confiscation of capital, but most of the greater and far-sighted of captains of industry see there is an exceptionally good place waiting for them under the new regime as directive organisers, and are helping the new movement along.

Land Owners In Fear

Old Tories—in both Unionist and Liberal parties—who live on rents from lands left to them through a long line of ancestors have a deep fear of the times ahead. Lord Lansdowne's letter, it may be recalled, provoked a chorus of criticism that the Marquis was more afraid of the British working man than he was of the Kaiser. The new Unionists, however, are of a different mould, and a trade union deputation recently laid before Bonar Law, who did not oppose it, a proposal to make a compulsory levy on capital in order to pay off the war bill at one stroke.

The admission of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is also leader of the Unionist party, that some such scheme may be adopted has greatly alarmed old-fashioned economists.

As few running factories have enough loose capital to pay the proposed levy, it would be necessary to mortgage the business as a going concern. With everybody in the country going into the mortgage market at once, only the state would be able to take them up. Thus the state would acquire an interest in every business in the land.

Under the impetus given by Lloyd George to old age pensions and compulsory insurance, England was already in pre-war days trending toward practical Socialism. The mammoth conflict did not so much arrest its course as deflect it. Attention was turned from question of grievance in accordance with Socialism principles toward directive centralisation and stimulation of the national wealth—particularly toward the greatest form of national wealth, the national energy.

Grievances Are Put Aside

Questions of grievances remain in abeyance, particularly the constitution of the House of Lords, though

(Continued on Page 7)

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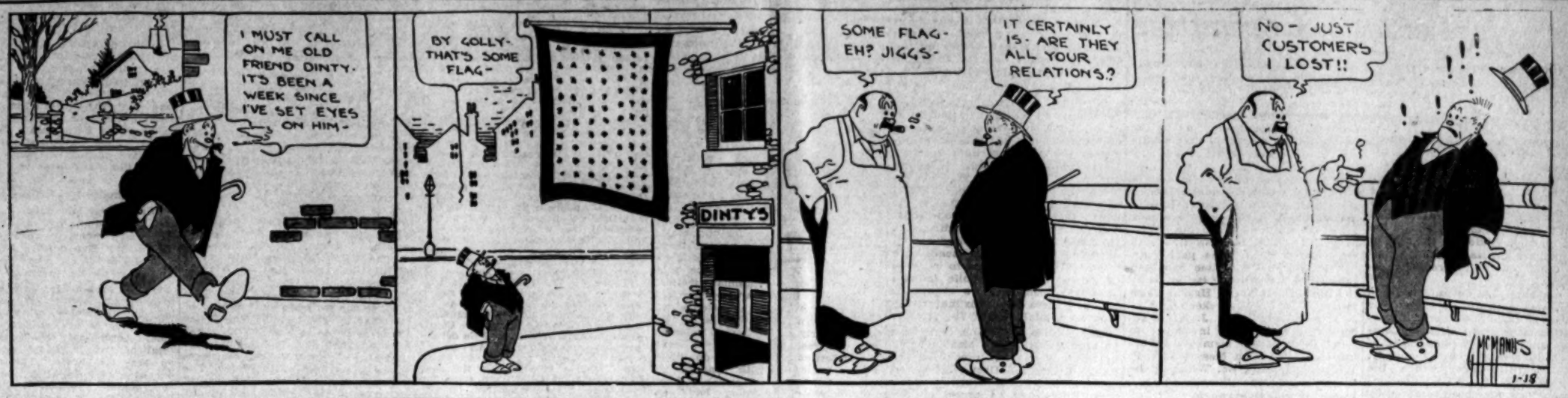
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus



Labor--Not Socialism--Is Winning Power In Europe

(Continued From Page 6)

this will probably be taken up this year. The education and electoral reform measures that have been taken up and put through in England during the war belong more to social reform than to Socialism, though both are regarded as socialistic stimulants.

It is labor leaders in Great Britain, and not Socialists, who are exerting a steadily increasing power in the government of Great Britain during the war. Not Shaw, Hyndman, Blatchford, but Henderson, Barnes, Clynes, Roberts, Hodge and others, have represented the workingmen in the Cabinet, and all have been workingmen themselves. Barnes, Clynes and Hodge in particular have proved that a working man can take over a great national administrative department and keep it running smoothly. John Burns, disapproving of British participation in the war, dropped out of the Cabinet in August, 1914, and has since kept silence both in the House of Commons and out of it. He is no longer a force.

Break In Diplomacy Near

British diplomacy is the only feature of the national activities which is still confined to a special caste, and even here there is a chance of the ice breaking. Henderson is being talked of strongly as a successor to Sir George Buchanan at Petrograd, and with the Washington and Paris embassies also open the movement for a new school of diplomats has received great impetus.

As to the future, it is certain that labor men will take a still larger share in the government of the British Empire. Henderson had proved his capacity as a political machine organiser by planning a movement to run 300 labor candidates at the next election.

The new electoral reform bill has swept away so many of the antiquated privileges which enabled the purely political parties to gerrymander the contests and has added so many working people—the unknown quantity of thousands of women as well as young men—that some shrewd political judges think most of the candidates may be elected.

They will have most to offer the men now in the army, whose views have been radically upset and who no longer feel like electing a man because his grandfather and his great-grandfather before him happened to sit for the same seat.

Labor Majority Expected

Obviously with 300 members Labor would have a majority in the House of Commons, which seats 670 members, and if they do not gain them all they can count on a coalition with the radical wing of the Liberal party and the bulk of the Nationalists, with whom they have always been close friends.

Even if they fall far short of the number necessary for that, they will certainly be so strong that the leaders will be offered portfolios in any coalition Cabinet and take a large part in the government of the British Empire. In Great Britain the formidable post-war problems of employment, production, wages, prices, etc., will occupy great attention, and Barnes, Clynes and Hodge, for example, have grappled so successfully with these subjects that no thoughtful Prime Minister can afford to leave them out.

Already many employers have realised that there will be a scarcity of labor the day after peace is declared, and under the guidance of John Hodge's Pensions Department they have set up schools in Switzerland to teach branches of their trade to the disabled British soldiers now interned there, paying them while they teach them, guaranteeing them permanent, well-paid jobs at home as soon as they see fit to move.

When one turns from Great Britain to France one does not see the same steady progress in a definite direction. England, with her habit of compromise, has often taken long years to do what France has done almost in a few days, the adoption of constitutional government being, of course, the most outstanding instance.

France Acts Quickly

Any day, therefore, a sudden turn of the wheel might cause France to take over, by the issue of a single decree, more of the main channels of the national life than England has done in three and a half years. Especially is this so under the present Government.

Clemenceau has only to be convinced that any kind of measure will help toward winning the war for it to be adopted at once, and he is never daunted by the size of the undertaking. Since the publication of Colonel House's report of the Allied War Councils which so strongly emphasises the necessity for the pooling of the allies' resources, the whole of the ships of France and those lent to her by allies and neutrals, have been taken over by the Government.

Rail transport was already, from the first of the war under military control, the railwaymen being mobilised as soldiers but left at their ordinary posts in accordance with an efficient system of conscription.

The river Seine steamboats, a cheap means of travel from Paris to various suburbs, being unable to make ends meet with war prices, were taken over recently and the service is maintained chiefly for munition workers.

War Industries Controlled

Munition and aeroplane factories, of course, have been built or concerted, equipped, organised and run, as in England by a special Government department. The food of the people has also come to a considerable extent into national hands.

France was the first of the allied countries to adopt the sugar card, and this Winter has put in operation the milk card. By this the municipality, which issues the card, gets control of the milk supply and assures a sufficient and good supply to the children, a favorite policy of thoughtful practical Socialists.

The latest proposal is the provision of municipal slaughter houses, with a view to bringing down the price of meat. These will be under the charge of special officials, who will see that the meat is sold as early as possible at cost price. Co-operative slaughter houses are also being studied as a means of reducing costs.

Trades Reorganised.

Wherever necessary for the good of the country the Government has used its influence to deflect trade into more useful channels. The trade of the pastry cook and confectioner, for instance, is under sentence of death in order to save sugar for material purposes, while chocolate must only be sold in the form of a drink.

A percentage is to be added to bills at high class restaurants which goes straight into the coffers of the State, and another homely measure is that the poor man is allowed to eat more bread with his restaurant meal than the rich man whose allowance is strictly cut down.

Italy, following France in many things, has devised perhaps the most radical single measure of all. Power is given to the Government to requisition all lands, determine what shall be grown, share out free of charge the lands and the material for their cultivation and mobilise civilian labor.

Too Daring For England

The last is the most drastic of all, and goes farther than anything England has dared to propose. The power it gives over the lives of the workers of all ages and both sexes is so vast that English labor leaders themselves have been its strongest opponents.

It remains to be seen whether Italy will be able to show by its successful working that it can be as beneficial to the workers as the other measures which have been so usefully adopted.

Germany for war purposes is being run by a stern bureaucracy. However, experts who never lose sight of the great strength of the Social Democratic party in Germany are convinced that the disciples of Marx and Bebel will soon have a big voice in the affairs of the country—perhaps before the war is over, but in any case soon after, President Wilson's clarion call for responsible government in Germany is increasing the inevitability of this state.

Is your laundry returned grey or yellow? If so, soak in a solution of 2 tablespoonfuls of "BK" to 2 or 3 gallons of water before sending to the laundry. They will come out as white as snow.

Siccawei Weather Report

26.—Fine but cloudy weather in our regions; overcast in the North and in the South. Northerly gale on the coast. The anticyclone is again prevailing over the Chinese continent. The depression of the Eastern Sea covers the whole of the Japanese Empire.

27.—Fine but cloudy weather; barometer still rising; breezes veering to the N.N.E.

Wednesday, March 27, 1918.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	768.18	768.87
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.24	30.27
Variation for mm 24h	†2.87	†1.52
Variation for mm 12h	†1.85	†0.43
Wind—Direction	NNE	ENE
Wind—Kilom per hour	2	17
Wind—Miles	1.2	10.6
Temperature—Cen	4°2	9°8
Temperature—Fah ...	39.6	49.6
Humidity co	93	54
Nebulosity 5-10	6	5
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
- Inaba Maru .....Mar. 3
- Kanagawa Maru .....Jan. 12
- Mishima Maru .....Jan. 21
- Monmouthshire .....Jan. 30

For Liverpool
- Kawachi Maru .....Feb. 17
- Talthybius .....Jan. 24

For New York
- Matoppo ..... Dec. 1

For San Francisco
- Ecuador .....Mar. 7
- Korea Maru .....Mar. 13
- Siberia Maru .....Mar. 26

For Tacoma
- Justin .....Mar. 10

For Seattle
- Fushimi Maru .....Mar. 17
- Africa Maru .....Mar. 25

For Vancouver
- Harold Dollar .....Feb. 25
- Key West .....Feb. 21

For Marseilles, etc.
- Altantique .....Mar. 26

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maro left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

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Waterworks Ownership Is Left To Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

number may quite conceivably reach a score—each one of them with an equal vote.

The Waterworks Issue

Referring to certain questions which had arisen between the Waterworks Company and the Council, the most important of which was the charge to be made for the supply of water to offices, the speaker said the arbitrators had decided that the charge should be based on consumption at the rate of 40 cents per thousand gallons, but that other question were still outstanding.

The Volunteer Corps, it was stated, was only 102 less than for 1916, despite the loss due to the resignation of the two German Companies and to the disbandment of the Austro-Hungarian Company. The difficulties under which the Corps has carried out its indoor instruction have now been removed by the opening of the new Drill Hall.

"Never in the history of the Corps," said the speaker, "has its training been more thorough or its standard of efficiency higher than it is today. In April it was my pleasure as Civil Commandant accompanied by other members of the Council to inspect the Corps. The steady and martial bearing of all ranks and the manner in which the parade was carried out, reflect the greatest credit on Major Trueman, and on the officers and men under his command.

Work Of Fire Brigade

"The number of fire calls during the year was no less than 325, or 93 in excess of the previous record of 232 in 1915. The fire loss was very heavy, but some consolation is to be derived from the fact that it represented a percentage of only 8.78 of the value of the property at risk: this is lightly under last year's figure and the lowest on record.

An appeal was made for more volunteers and a statement that two inspectors to assist the chief officer had been authorised was given. Attention was called to the new Hongkew station.

Police Force

"In spite of further depletion in the ranks of the Foreign Branch and of the decline in the strength of the Sikh Branch, the work of all ranks of the Force during the past year was universally satisfactory. One cannot but admire those members of the Force who insist on their right to go home to take part in the Great War, but the time has arrived when the loss of their services to this Community is greater than the resultant gain to their Country. This view is endorsed by His Majesty's Minister. On December 31, the strength of the Foreign Branch was 46 per cent and that of the Sikh Branch 13 per cent below their authorised establishment. As an emergency measure and to meet the requirements of the growth of the Japanese community in the Northern and Eastern Districts we propose to add to the strength of the Japanese Branch of the force.

"From time to time we are censured for permitting the right of asylum to political agitators: this censure is due to ignorance of the real facts. Unhappily, we cannot always prevent their entry thence into the Settlement but we took steps in July to prohibit political meetings.

"It is possible that from time to time these undesirables do actually take up their residence in this Settlement and carry on their intrigues against the established Government, but when this occurs, the Chinese Government has only to come forward with evidence such as will secure a conviction for conspiracy against the Government and the peace and good order of the country, or a conviction on some like charge when, I think it is reasonable to assume, the Mixed Court would either pass sentence on them or order them to be handed over to the Chinese authorities. For some reason however the Chinese Government has been either unwilling or unable to come forward and assist us in this manner.

"Of the right of asylum I pass on to the speaking on the subject of armed robbery. A substantial decrease was reported; 102 as against 196 in 1916 and 109 in 1915: the reduction being attributed to the stringent methods of police surveillance. Under this system some 7,000 persons are searched nightly, equivalent to the searching of over two million persons in the course of a year.

"I regret" said the speaker, "that although we have repeated our representations to the Consular Body advocating the re-introduction of the bamboo at the Mixed Court, in the belief that corporal punishment has a very deterrent influence on crime, no success has, as yet, attended our efforts in this direction.

Health Conditions

"Though we can record a complete absence of plague and a remarkable immunity from choleraic diseases, it cannot be said that 1917 was a healthy year. The Foreign death rate rose from 14 to over 20 per thousand and the Chinese from 13 to nearly 15 per thousand. Scarlet fever and smallpox were largely responsible and the increase in their incidence is very regrettable, particularly in the case of smallpox, which is so easily preventable by proper vaccination.

"An outbreak of pneumonic plague in South Mongolia was reported in November and has recently spread to Nanking whence it undoubtedly threatens this port, but thanks to the ready co-operation of the shipping companies, the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and others concerned, we are hopeful that the spread of infection to our midst may yet be arrested. We have made every preparation for the isolation of cases and of contacts and we have taken active steps to educate the community, particularly our Chinese fellow residents, as to the precautionary measures that should be taken in the event of an outbreak here.

"The question of the disposal of the drainage of watercloset installations still awaits solution: it is a serious problem for there are now some 500 watercloseets in the Settlement, of which no less than 145 were added during the past year.

"The Watch Committee has been relieved of a portion of its duties by the appointment of a Health Committee, Drs. J. W. Jackson and R. J. Marshal and Mr. S. J. Halse accepting the Council's invitation to serve thereon, the membership being completed with Messrs A. S. P. White-Cooper and Ed. White as the Council's representatives."

Public Works Department

Regarding the Works Department, the speaker said that the war has had a marked effect on building activity but that there was no need to be pessimistic for though there were considerably fewer buildings erected than in 1914-15 and 1916, their number does not fall far short of the figure for 1913.

"I should like to refer to the arrangements concluded in regard to the boundary between this Settlement and the French Settlement Extension. It has long been realised that the Great Western and Siccawei Roads would form a suitable boundary and this was recognised in 1914 in the agreement for the extension of the French Settlement. Details of the arrangements reached with the French Council and of the protest of the Waterworks Company, are included in full in the report now in your hands."

In reference to the Eastern District, it was stated that since 1910 purchases have been made of 550 mow, an area which exceeds that of the Public Recreation Ground. The road system of this District is now practically complete, except for the linking up and improving of certain main thoroughfares.

Coming to the question of dual street lighting, the provision of gas lighting as an auxiliary to electric lighting, the speaker said that the provision of gas lighting is not only desirable but comparatively inexpensive. Arrangements will be made during the year for the provision of gas lamps at what may be called strategic points so that in case of any failure of electric lighting the streets will not be left in total darkness.

To settle the question of the maintenance by the Tramway Company of the macadamised surface of the tram tracks the Council plans to assume responsibility for such maintenance and renewals in return for an annual contribution from the Company of Tls. 13,500. This contribution is based on the estimated cost of the work and is subject to revision at decennial periods on the basis of the cost of labor and material only. The Company will also pay a fixed contribution of Tls. 1,000 a year for the maintenance and renewal of the stone setts along the rails, and Tls. 2,000 yearly for contingent additional wear and tear.

Educational Department

"The work of the several Municipal schools, Foreign and Chinese, during the past year has been entirely satisfactory, and the attendance has in all cases shown an increase.

"Under present financial conditions it may be impossible for a year or two at least, to commence the construction of the new High School, so that residents in the Western District will have to rest content with the school in Avenue Road for a further period. An innovation of considerable advantage is the Normal School for training Chinese teachers.

Finance

"To turn to the accounts: the Ordinary Income fell short of the estimate by Tls. 7,000. Increases in the receipts from land tax, general municipal rate, wharfage dues and from the rent of municipal properties were shown where the revenue from licence fees and from public and municipal undertakings showed decreases, the former Tls. 9,500 and the latter Tls. 14,500. There was a falling off in the receipts from the licensing of eating houses, Chinese theaters, opium shops and public ricshas, and owing to the non-acceptance by the Consular Body of the yehaws passed by you in March last we were unable to collect anything in respect of our estimated receipts from the licensing of tobacco shops and exchange shops, Tls. 10,000 and Tls. 5,000 respectively.

"The Works expenditures exceeded the estimate by approximately Tls. 73,000, the most notable excesses being in respect of building Tls. 10,000, drainage Tls. 12,000 and maintenance of roads Tls. 50,000; favorable weather conditions making it possible to continue the asphaltum surfacing of roads later in the year than was anticipated. The Police and Health Department estimates were under-expended to the extent of approximately Tls. 8,000 and Tls. 41,000, this latter under-expenditure being a saving under staff pay, while the cost of plague prevention measures was only Tls. 17,000 against an appropriation of Tls. 25,000. Receipts from the Laboratory exceeded the estimate by Tls. 17,000.

"Under general charges there is an excess in expenditure of Tls. 26,336 the details of which are set out fully in the Treasurer's report. In redemption of debentures you will note that we overspent our appropriation by Tls. 64,700. In the ordinary way this amount would have been carried forward to the appropriation for 1918. In anticipation however that you will adopt the recommendations contained in the report of the Loan Redemption Committee, which will form the subject of a later resolution, it has been necessary for us to write off this amount. The actual surplus on the Ordinary Budget was Tls. 76,000 as against our estimate of Tls. 226,000.

Extraordinary Expenditure

"Coming to Extraordinary Expenditure you will note expenditure of Tls. 1,588,000 against an estimate of Tls. 1,335,000, but this figure included the deficit brought forward from 1916, Tls. 473,000. For land our expenditure was Tls. 136,000 more than our estimate. This is chiefly traceable to purchases for which there was no appropriation. An opportunity of extending the Hongkew Recreation Ground and of deviating the Kiangwan Road, both of which objects seemed to us to be so desirable in the public interest presented itself, and we eventually bought an area of approximately 56½ mow at a total cost of Tls. 73,530.

Expenditure for which there was no appropriation was also incurred in the culverting of creeks in the Public Recreation Ground. On depots for the Public Works Department there was an excess of Tls. 22,000 over the estimate. The estimate of Tls. 50,000 for a site for a school for girls in the Western District was exceeded to the extent of over Tls. 25,000, but the area that we have acquired is vey nearly twice as much as that actually required for the school. The expenditure on buildings was Tls. 28,000 less than the appropriation: the expenditure on roads on the other hand was Tls. 315,000 including an expenditure of Tls. 114,000 on the widening of Nanking and Kiangse Roads from Cadastral Lot 83, compared with an estimate of Tls. 170,000.

"The total of the loan authorised by you last year was Tls. 1,600,000. On December 31, in spite of many adverse influences, we had issued Tls. 1,086,700: since that date we have issued a further Tls. 300,100, making a total issue of Tls. 1,386,800. Omitting from our calculations the Tls. 300,100 issued since January 1, of this year we carry forward a deficit of 1918 of Tls. 488,870 against an anticipated deficit of Tls. 89,500.

"To those who have served on the various sub-committees I desire to convey a most cordial expression of our thanks. I also desire to express our appreciation of the work of the several Municipal Departments which continue to earn our highest commendation."

Loan Redemption Report

Mr. Pearce then took up the subject of Municipal loan redemption. In moving this he said:

"I now rise to propose Resolution V. 'That the Report of the Loan Redemption Committee, dated July 7, 1917, and published in the Municipal Gazette of March 16, 1918, be received and adopted.'

"You may recall that when I proposed the adoption of the Budget for 1917, I referred to the fact that a certain amount of discussion had taken place as to whether our system of Loan Redemption was entirely suitable and satisfactory and that a Special Committee consisting of Messrs. C. Holliday, R. R. Hynd, S. B. Neill, P. Peebles and the Council's representative, Count Jezierski, had been appointed to examine and report upon this very important question.

"The committee's reports, the treasurer's report, etc., are set out in extenso in the Finance Section of the annual report. So exhaustively do they cover the subject of Loan Redemption that I shall confine my remarks to an analysis or comparison of the respective recommendations of the Committee and of the Treasurer.

"With regard to future loans the Treasurer and the Committee are at one in recommending that their term should be 40 years, but they are in disagreement as to the basis upon which the redemption appropriation should be calculated; the Committee recommending calculation on the annuity system commencing after the seventh year and spread over 33 years, the Electricity Department being charged its pro rata contribution and a commission of one per cent per annum over and above the interest. The Treasurer recommends calculation on the instalment system commencing after the first year and spread over 39 years, or for loans for Electricity purposes 59 years. In regard to the application of the redemption appropriation, the Committee recommends annual drawings after the seventh year while the Treasurer advocates, that the Council should have the option of applying the redemption appropriation either in reduction of borrowings or in purchase of Municipal debentures of any issue when the market is favorable, or by the calling in and repayment of Municipal debentures by ballot, or by temporary investment.

"As to Existing Loans both the Treasurer and the Committee are agreed that all loans outstanding on December 31, 1916, should be consolidated. As regards the calculation of the redemption appropriation, however, the Committee again favors the annuity system and the Treasurer the instalment system. The respective recommendations in regard to the application of the redemption appropriations are the same as in the case of Future Loans except that, since annual drawings cannot be resorted to, the Committee recommends the purchase at par or under par of the debentures to be redeemed or in temporary investment, until such time as such debentures or debentures of a suitable maturity can be purchased on these terms.

"Having given most careful consideration and attention to these recommendations we now ask you to support the resolution which provides for the adoption of the Committee's recommendations. I should like to tender our appreciative thanks to the Committee for the exhaustive consideration that they have given to this highly important and complex question."

Mr. Anderson Opposes

Mr. A. L. Anderson then rose to oppose the resolution.

"I think this is a subject of very great moment and you should hear all sides of the case before you vote on the radical change which is proposed," he said. "Some nine or ten years ago the ratepayers of the Settlement woke up to the fact that we were possibly getting not into financial difficulties but monetary complications and it was considered advisable that some gentleman who had had expert training in municipal finance should be engaged to come here and devote his labor and time to getting this straight, as none of us had the advantages of that particular education in those lines.

"Such an expert was engaged and was brought out here and though of course he had at that time no knowledge at all of local conditions he has now had at least eight years' experience in working under the conditions under which municipal finance is conducted in Shanghai. That he has done well I am sure you will agree.

"We now are faced with his opinion diametrically opposite to the opinion of the committee of business men appointed by your Council to advise on the matter of loan redemptions. These two opinions, gentlemen, are so fundamentally different that I feel sure that there must be a great deal to be said on both sides. We have on one side the opinion of a gentleman trained in municipal finance and having had eight or nine years' experience on the spot. On the other hand we have a party of gentlemen selected from representative business men of the Settlement who are doubtless well acquainted with finance in general but, I can safely say without any disrespect, probably have no special training in municipal affairs.

"Gentlemen, you put the opinion of our expert against the opinion of the gentlemen of the Committee on a point on which I think without disrespect they are not qualified to judge and you are asked by the Council to decide in favor of the businessmen's opinion. Gentlemen, suppose the plague came to Shanghai (which God forbid!) and supposing we were about to consider preventive measures. The Council might appoint five business men out of your number as a committee, and supposing you found that the health officer condemned their recommendations, for whom would you vote—for the men who had been trained in that line or the other gentlemen who generously gave their time to the matter? I think you would back up the municipal officer.

"Gentlemen, I am not standing before you to pose as an expert on municipal finance, but I have had some experience in handing municipal debentures. I have done that very largely for the last 19 years. I do know something about conditions in the local market. I think I may sefely say that I have placed on occasions more than 50 per cent or the whole, of municipal issues myself. Therefore on those grounds I wish to combat the committee's statement that any forced return of capital would make these debentures more strong. That I claim to be a fallacy. The man who puts his money into debentures is the same as the man who puts his money into mortgages; he wants to have a sound investment, an investment paying him steady, fixed rate of interest, and he wants to know that that money will come back on a particular date. He does not want to force it back into reinvestment at odd times.

"The Municipal Council apparently do not see any reason why the subcommittee's views should be put into action at once, because the very next resolution on which you will be asked to vote is for certain debentures payable 10 years hence without any forced repayment, therefore the Council does not think the recommendation of the committee need be put into force for at least 10 years.

"If that is their view, we might go further. None of us know what money conditions will be after the war. I suggest that we might very well wait until we have the chance of seeing what those conditions will be, and I hope that I shall be able to have support when I move an amendment to this resolution that the committee's report be tabled for consideration at the annual meeting of ratepayers to be held next following the conclusion of peace. We shall then know more about conditions we shall have to meet. I do not think that when this war is on and money is hard to get that we should make any alteration in our long custom of raising funds. Gentlemen, it is a very bad policy to swap horses when crossing a stream. Let us not act in haste; let us wait until we know what we are doing."

Mr. Green Seconds

Mr. O. M. Green seconded the motion as follows:

"In rising to second this motion I certainly don't propose to speak as an expert, but it is precisely for that reason I have seconded that amendment, because the question is a very difficult and complicated one and notwithstanding the very lucid exposition the chairman gave us on the points put forward by the Municipal Treasurer and by the committee I think a great many of us are still considerably in doubt as to what the operation of the committee's scheme would be.

"Looking at it from the point of the ordinary investor, not as an expert, I think a good many of us will agree with Mr. Anderson that when we buy municipal debentures we want to buy something that we can go to sleep on, and the prospect of having them thrown back at us will not be an attractive one and will not encourage us to buy them.

"There is the further point that seems to me also (again looking at the thing not as an expert but as an ordinary member of the community) important. Before the war the Council was always able to float its debentures at a premium. There was a bonus of 4 or 5 per cent on every issue. Well, of course under war conditions and the very high exchange that bonus has disappeared, but we look forward to the day when it will come back again. But if the Council is going to ask investors to lend money with the chance hanging over the investor's head that he will have it put back, the Council's bonus will never reappear.

"Gentlemen, I wish to endorse very strongly Mr. Anderson's amendment that we should postpone action until conditions are more nearly normal than in war times."

On the vote, which was then taken, the amendment to table the resolution was carried with but a few dissenting votes

Budget Is Approved

Mr. Pearce then moved the adoption of the Budget as follows:

"In my introductory remarks on the Budget for 1917 I emphasised the need for economy in expenditure. This year with financial conditions even less favorable than then, economy must again be the guiding principle and accordingly our program of expenditure has been cut down to what I think must be accepted as the irreducible minimum. The circumstances which lead us to recommend the abolition of the Land Tax Rebate are precisely those which, a year ago, led us to recommend a reduction in that rebate from 15 to 7½ per cent. The abolition of the rebate provides us with revenue to the extent of an additional Tls. 67,946, making the total surplus Tls. 304,170, a figure which is well below the 10 per cent on ordinary income that was laid down by the Council for 1908 as the surplus that should be maintained."

The following increases and decreases in revenues were forecasted:

	Tls.
General Municipal Rate	52,000
Wharfage Dues	200,000
Licenses (decrease)	12,400
Pawnshops	3,000
Vehicles	19,000
Tobacco and Exchange Shops (decrease)	15,000
Markets	16,350
Electricity Department	364,000
Waterworks Shares (decrease)	2,700
Tramway Company	1,500

The revenue from the Electricity Department is due to the decision that this department should earn 9 per cent and all profits over depreciation and other similar charges should be transferred to ordinary income.

Ordinary Expenditure

"You will have noted that from January 1 a temporary bonus has been issued to members of the Foreign Staff of all Departments including the European members of the Police Force. It should be emphasised that this bonus is not in compensation for any extra work performed as a result of depletion in Staff on account of the war, but only in compensation for the enhanced cost of living. The bonus is really designed to benefit those employes whose pay is under Tls. 300 a month.

"The Volunteer Corps estimate is slightly less than that for 1917. Ammunition will, it is anticipated, cost Tls. 3,600 less. For the Fire Brigade the estimate exceeds that of last year by Tls. 15,100. The Police Force estimate is Tls. 79,360 in excess of that for last year. The estimate of expenses of prisoners shows an advance of Tls. 7,460. The increase in the Health Department estimates is Tls. 19,740. For plague prevention it has been possible, in view of the total absence of infected rats and of human cases, to recommend a further reduction in the appropriation from Tls. 25,000 to Tls. 15,000 but the prevention of pneumonic plague may of course mean a considerable excess on the estimate.

"The large increase in the estimate of receipts from the laboratory throws a little limelight on a branch of the Health Department's activities of which the value is perhaps scarcely adequately appreciated. I refer to the preparation of vaccines by Dr. Moore and his assistants. Apart from the ordinary demand for vaccines which continues to grow, large quantities were supplied during the past year for Chinese Labor Battallions recruited at Weihaiwei and Tsingtau by the British Government and by the French authorities.

"The grant to the General Hospital, Tls. 23,000, includes provision, as was the case last year, for a grant-in-aid of Tls. 3,500 towards the expenses of treating indigent patients.

"The estimates of the Public Works Department follow the usual lines. An increase of Tls. 22,110 is to be noted in the cost of the upkeep of and general repairs to buildings and compounds, repairs and renewals to bridges, etc., an increase of Tls. 14,200 and reconstruction and maintenance of sewers Tls. 19,590. Maintaining, cleansing and watering roads shows a substantial increase due to an advance in the cost of materials and to the growth of the road system. Lighting will be much more costly, due principally to the advance in the charges both for electricity and gas.

"Education will cost more than two lakhs: an increase of no less than Tls. 53,855 on the estimate for 1917. Due to the temporary bonus to the foreign members of the Educational Staff, but more particularly to the large augmentation in personnel necessitated by the opening of the branch School for Girls in Avenue Road and to increased attendance at all the schools, Foreign and Chinese. You will observe that provision has been made under General Charges for renewal to the Door of Hope of the special grant of Tls. 1,500.

"The appropriation for the redemptions of debentures is based on the recommendations of the Loan Redemption Committee whose report you have rejected. No provision is made for the redemption of the Sterling Loan of 1905 or for last year's Short Term Loan. We consider that it is undesirable under present conditions to make any appropriation this year for the redemption of these two loans.

Extraordinary Expenditure

"Apart from the deficit from 1917 and the requirements of the Electricity Department, we anticipate Extraordinary Expenditure to the extent of Tls. 705,700 or a reduction of Tls. 157,000 on the estimate for 1917.

"In the past it has been customary to show expenditure on land in detail, but experience has shown that this policy is not altogether desirable. Accordingly this year only the total of the estimated expenditure on land is shown. The need for provision of hospital accommodation for Indians becomes a matter of greater urgency each year. At the same time it has become necessary for us to provide increased infirmary accommodation for the jail and to provide for future jail extensions. Provision is also made for extension of the Isolation Hospital for Chinese. Payment of Tls. 60,000 for additions already made to Jessfield Park and Tls. 10,000 for its development and for the laying out of the additional section of the Hongkew Recreation Ground are provided; provision is also made for extension of the site of the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys and of the playground of the Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese, both of which are in our opinion very necessary.

"Under Buildings, provision is made for the fourth year's expenditure on the new Central Offices, Tls. 150,000 for the balance of the cost of the Hongkew Fire Station and for a portion of the cost of the Yangtszepoo Fire Station. Last year's appropriation for the latter was unexpended. The balance of the cost of the two new blocks of convict cells is estimated at Tls. 50,000. The total requirements of the Health Department, Tls. 83,100, include provision for a portion of the cost of the Isolation Hospital extension scheme to which I referred a few moments ago.

"For new roads and extensions and widenings of existing roads, appropriations are included as for last year, Tls. 100,000 and Tls. 70,000 respectively, but these are somewhat in the nature of nominal appropriations.

"After making allowance for the amount received in respect of the 1917 loan between January 1 and March 9 of this year, Tls. 300,100, the total amount which we require to borrow is Tls. 1,800,000. Your authority is requested to raise this amount by the issue of debentures redeemable on December 31, 1928, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 7 per cent per annum.

(Continued on Page 9)

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Waterworks Ownership Is Left To Committee

(Continued from Page 8)

This was the rate of interest carried by last year's loan and after very close consideration, we think it better to retain it at this rate and increase the term of the loan from 5 to 16½ years rather than raise the rate and again issue a 5 years loan. We believe that a loan for ten and a half years at 7 per cent should prove attractive.

"This, Ladies and Gentlemen, concludes my remarks on the Budget for 1918. We have notice of an amendment, to provide for reimbursements of certain losses incurred by the High School Committee prior to the transfer of the High School to the Council. No notice has been given of any question but I am prepared to the best of my ability to explain any point upon which any of you have any doubt, but first of all Mr. Burkill will address you in regard to the working of the Electricity Department during the past year and in regard to its financial requirements for 1918."

School Amendment Beaten

Following the putting of the resolution to approve the budget and before vote was taken, Dr. H. C. Patrick proposed the following amendment:

"That the Council be authorised to reimburse the Committee of the Shanghai High School for such loss, not exceeding $3,500, as may be ascertained after examination by the Municipal Treasurer of the books of the School, to have been incurred by the Committee in working the School during the period from January, 1917, when the Council intimated its willingness to negotiate taking over the School, and July 1, 1917, when the School was taken over by the Council."

Dr. Patrick, in supporting his amendment, said it was a straightforward issue. The school was established as a private school and in 1916 the Council was petitioned to establish a school for girls and small boys in the district. The school officials asked the Council to take over the High School as a going concern and finally the place was taken over at the end of the 1917 winter session. The school had been carried on for some time at the expense of the former officials and they had on hand an overdraft of $4,000. This had been continued until the present by the bank in the prospect that some relief would offer. Dr. Patrick said he believed the ratepayers would consider it only fair to reimburse the Committee of the school.

Mr. H. G. Simms in seconding the amendment endorsed Dr. Patrick's arguments, commending the public spirit of the gentlemen who had continued the school for 5 years in the face of difficulties and pointing out that the reimbursement would amount to something like 20 cents for each ratepayer.

Mr. Pearce opposed the amendment, stating the Council's opinion that a private school should not be made a charge upon public funds and declaring that only a few of the former High School children stayed in the Municipal School, most of the parents apparently preferring a private institution.

Dr. Chadwick Kew also spoke in opposition to the amendment and when Sir Havilland put the question it was lost.

Electricity Problems

Mr. Burkill their discussed electricity problems as follows:

"The result of the year's working is very satisfactory. It must not be overlooked, however, that owing to non-delivery of plant expected and provided for in the estimate for 1917, there was a saving in interest of Tls. 39,572, but apart from this the result was some Tls. 70,000 better than expected. The balance of net profit is now payable to the Council after making provision for reserves, etc. Our general reserve is at the moment sufficient, in view of the provision to be made for a sinking fund, but you will notice that 20 per cent of the net profits, or as it is called net revenue appropriation account, is credited to a new account, "contribution to General Funds-Equalisation Account," and I think that an explanation of this is necessary. The aim of the Electricity Committee is, as far as possible, to make a gross profit of 9 to 10 per cent on the total capital invested, and the object of this new fund, which it is intended at present to build up to Tls. 500,000, is to provide for any unforeseen temporary setback and thus obviate the necessity of an increase in our charges to make up our profit to what it would have been under normal conditions.

"The price of coal is of very serious importance to this Department, and our power contracts go up automatically with any increase in the cost of coal; power rates having advanced 38 per cent as against 22 per cent for lighting.

"The Electricity Department must be looked upon as an industrial undertaking, and has to be run on business lines, and I do not think that a gross profit of 9.42 per cent on the capital invested can be looked upon as excessive. There is no intention on the part of the Council to make undue profits, but the Department has to be run on sound principles and the present scale of profits is just and moderate; consumers may rest assured that rates will be lowered as soon as it can be done, consistent with a reasonable return on capital invested, but I regret that I can hold out little hope of a reduction during the next year or two, as there is little prospect of a fall in the price of coal for some time to come.

"In 1915 orders were placed in England for one 10,000 Parsons' set and one 5,000 Fraser & Chalmers set, and one 10,000 set from the General Electric Co. was placed in America. The first two machines, which should have been here and erected early in 1917 have not been shipped. It is very doubtful when we shall get the 10,000 Parsons set as the original machine when it was ready for shipment was requisitioned and a new one has to be built; the 5,000 Fraser & Chalmer set we hope to get out this year. The 10,000 G.E.C. set, ordered from America, was a few months late, but started running in October 1917.

"Unfortunately, the two 5,000 and two 2,000 sets previously installed at Riverside, have been out of commission off and on, and it has been very difficult to supply the demand. These sets even now cannot be considered reliable and should further serious trouble be experienced with them the Committee will advise the Council to take immediate steps for their replacement although no provision has this year been made in the budget for the expenditure.

New Orders Placed

"In view of the non-delivery of the 10,000 Parsons set, and uncertainty of its ultimate shipment, it was decided in July, 1917, that Mr. Aldridge, our Engineer-in-Chief and Manager, should go at once to America and call for tenders for further plant to enable the Department to meet the increasing demand for current. Orders have been placed with The General Electric Company of America for a 20,000 kilowatt set, and we propose, subject to your approval, to order another 5,000 kilowatt set from the British Thomson-Houston Company.

"When all this machinery now on order is safely delivered and running, our anxieties on the score of plant will be considerably reduced, although we shall still not have the reserve of spare plant necessary to provide against all contingencies. Unfortunately, with the exception of the 5000 Fraser & Chalmer set already referred to, I do not think we can expect any further new plant until late 1919, and that is taking a sanguine view of delivery.

"The amount the Council will have to lend the Electricity Department this year is estimated to be Tls. 1,200,000 but this includes about Tls. 250,000 budgeted for 1917 but not spent owing to the non-arrival of plant on order and expected last year.

"In conclusion, I would like to express the appreciation of the Electricity Committee, and I feel sure also of the Council, of the very excellent work done by the staff. The shortage of plant and breakdowns has caused a bigger strain than usual on a depleted staff."

Dear Walker's Speech

Dean Walker in moving Resolution No. XI, to make Mr. Pearce a freeman of the city, said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Before moving the resolution that stands in my name I ask your permission to make some alteration in the draft of it. Fully assured of your hearty support our ambition was to propose for Mr. Pearce all the honor that we, his fellow ratepayers, could possibly give him. Unfortunately this ambition came near to o'er-leaping itself. There is a risk, (whether great or small I do not say) that if the last part of this resolution were carried we might lose the invaluable services of Mr. Pearce as a councillor. That is a risk that none would dare to take. And further you will be glad to know, it is a risk that has no peculiar fascination for Mr. Pearce. My resolution reads therefore:

"That in recognition of the long and distinguished services of Mr. Edward Charles Pearce, as a Municipal Councillor and as Chairman of the Council, his fellow-residents hereby resolve, and it is declared, that Mr. Edward Charles Pearce shall henceforth be a Freeman of the International Settlement of the city of Shanghai: and that the document admitting Mr. Edward Charles Pearce to be a Freeman of such settlement be drawn up and signed by the Chairman on behalf of the ratepayers in this meeting assembled and presented to Mr. Edward Charles Pearce in a suitable silver casket."

"The name of the seconder of this resolution, Dr. Macleod, and the names of those other ratepayers who have pledged their support to the idea contained in it, give a dignity to the proposal which you will be quick to appreciate. Besides the learned judges, there is that well read and outspoken divine, Rev. C. E. Darwent; besides the leaders of our local societies and organisations, there are the names of men taken out of nearly every law abiding nation under heaven and lastly, but by no means least in significance there are the names of Mr. Pearce's fellow councillors.

"With such support, representing the whole body of ratepayers, I need have no anxiety about the adoption of the resolution. I am sure that whatever I say or fail to say, it will be carried unanimously and (if you will) by acclamation. Yet if only out of my personal regard—may I say warm regard?—for Mr. Pearce I shall try to say something worthy of this unique occasion.

"As soon as I learned that I was to have the honor of proposing this resolution I made a solemn pact with myself that I would not call Mr. Pearce a model chairman in a model settlement. Ten or fifteen years ago we were in our childhood, and were just a little fond of calling Shanghai a model place. What strikes us nowadays is the extraordinary difficulty of administering the affairs of the place. And the reason why we feel so grateful to Mr. Pearce is that for all the years of his office he has never allowed himself to be overcome by, or even downhearted, in the face of those difficulties, but has shown himself a man

Who comprehends his trust, and to the same
Keeps faithful with a singleness of aim.

"What these difficulties are, from Chapel to the present war, most of us know. I have no intention of raking up the past or proclaiming the difficulties of the present. Nor need I occupy your time in rehearsing the points of progress in the Settlement during Mr. Pearce's terms of office, but in your name I will gladly bear record that Mr. Pearce has spared himself no pains in making himself conversant with every Municipal enterprise whether great or small, that he has always made the fullest use of expert opinion, that he has always been willing to consider the opinions of others, and that if he has a fault it is that virtuous fault of thinking too little of his own.

"Nor will we forget the altogether admirable way in which Mr. Pearce has fulfilled what I might call the adjectives of his office. The number of functions connected with Municipal undertakings is not small. They range from a review of the S. V. C. on the Race Course to a school Prize Day in Yangtszepoo. At one and all of these our Chairman is to be found, never looking bored, but shedding on

The mild concerns of ordinary life
A constant influence, a pecular grace,

"I think it would be no exaggeration to say that there is no official or social gathering of public importance in Shanghai to which the Chairman of the Council is not invited. And if the requests for the pleasure of his company are many I suppose that the requests for an interview are still more. One lady cannot get a licence for her very quiet bar, and calls on Mr. Pearce; another lady hates the very sight of bars and calls on Mr. Pearce; one Municipal employee thinks he has a grievance and calls on Mr. Pearce, while tradition has it that another man wanted his carpets beaten and called on Mr. Pearce. I know these things are true for I have called on Mr. Pearce myself.

"Such being the burdens of office we are not surprised to learn that Mr. Pearce has once and again sought to retire from the chair. Yet when he was told clearly that he still was wanted he sacrificed his private inclinations on the altar of public service. Therefore we propose to follow the example set by those at home, who by law, 'may admit to be honorary freemen of the borough persons of distinction and any persons who have rendered eminent services to the borough.' I therefore now propose the resolution already read to you."

Passed With Acclamation

After the resolution had been passed with acclamation, Sir Havilland said:

"Mr. Pearce, you have just heard the resolution passed by acclamation that is without precedent in the annals of this Settlement. It is my pleasure and my duty to offer you the distinction which your fellow ratepayers wish to confer upon you and I trust that I may convey to them your acceptance thereof. Speaking as one who during the last 13 years has presided almost without interruption over the deliberations of these meetings, I feel that there is no presumption on my part in asking to be the first to offer you my congratulations, and I assure you that I most heartily concur in the action of my fellow ratepayers."

Greeted by loud applause, Mr. Pearce made the following acknowledgment:

"That you should have so honored me with the presentation of the freedom of Shanghai so very graciously proposed and seconded by two excellent gentlemen who are old friends of mine, affects me more than mere words can adequately express. I have always endeavored to do my duty by the community and to realise that my efforts have met with your approval is most gratifying. I thank you all from the bottom of my heart. In accepting this honor, the greatest that the city can extend upon any citizen, I would like to take this opportunity of thanking my brother Councillors, as well as the Municipal officers, for their very loyal support and advice. During the years I have been with them, their kindly assistance has made pleasure of the work. Ladies and gentlemen, I beg to thank you, and you, Mr. Chairman, for the kindness with which you have received this resolution."

Waterworks Resolution

Mr. Pearce their moved the waterworks resolution, saying:

"You doubtedlessly read with some interest the minute published in the Gazette of February 28 in reference to certain proposals which are to be brought forward at a meeting of the Waterworks Company tomorrow afternoon providing for an increase of the Company's share capital from £400,000 to £1,000,000 by the creation of 30,000 additional shares of £20 each, of which it is proposal to issue 3,000 shares immediately. In that minute certain indications were given of our attitude towards these proposals and of our views in regard to the desirability of municipalising the Settlement's water supply, but the resolution which is now before you calls, I think, for some introduction or explanation.

"Our official relations with the Company have not, I regret to say, been of a very cordial description during the past few years: differences that should have been possible of friendly settlement have necessitated the intervention of arbitration and less consideration has in our opinion been shown for the interests of the consumer, and of the Community, than we might have reasonably expected.

"So much for the past. And now for the future. There has been a notable change in the type of building erected in the Settlement within recent years: we have to deal with fires in constructions of a great height, and the time is probably not far distant when it will be necessary to introduce a system of high pressure water supply, for which no provision is made in the Concession Agreement of 1905. Then the problems of our drainage and of sewage disposal are closely connected with that of our supply of water and it is possible that important change may ere long be necessary in this connection. Again Settlement Extension will involve a program of considerable expansion of our water system.

"These are considerations which seem to indicate that the supply of water should be undertaken by the Community rather than by private enterprise. For financial and other reasons, however, the present scarcity seemed an opportune time for taking action in this direction: indeed had it not been for the Company's proposals to increase its capital we should certainly not have brought the matter before you yet awhile. Let me emphasise that we have never had the slightest desire to hamper the proper development of the Company, but these proposals involve an increase in its share capital to no less than one and a half times the present total: an increase for which, in our opinion, no sufficiently convincing reason was given in the Company's circular notice to shareholders of November last. Moreover, even if so large an amount of additional capital were required the present could not in our opinion be considered a favorable time for the issue of sterling.

"In this connection I recall that when this very point was raised at the meeting of the Company in June, 1915, upon the occasion of the increase of capital then authorised, the Chairman of the Company stated that as the low rate of exchange then ruling was favorable to the issue of sterling, the Board had waived their original objection to the issue of shares and met the wishes of the London shareholders, but that they had not abandoned the idea of issuing debentures at some future time, if thought desirable, when, for instance, exchange was high and therefore unfavorable to the issue of sterling.

Prefer Debenture Issue

"Since the minute was published in the Gazette of February 28, we have had several conversations with the Chairman of the Company, and we are now satisfied that not only is the additional capital that will be raised by the issue of 3,000 shares at £20 each required, but that within the next two or three years the Company will require all the further capital that it is likely to get under present financial conditions. Whether we are to acquire the Company's undertaking or not will have been decided within that time so there appears to be no longer any good reason why we should restrict the amount of capital which the Directors shall have power to raise. We do however hold the view that a short term silver debenture issue would be preferable as affording a greater measure of protection of the interests of local shareholders and the community as such, but it seems that this question has received the very careful consideration of the Directors, who hold the opposite view.

"As regards our relations with the Company, I am glad to say that Mr. Cubitt, the Chairman of the Company, has expressed the hope that they may in the future be of a more cordial character—a hope that we reciprocate. He has also suggested that the Directors of the Company should meet the Works Committee with a view to the amicable settlement of all outstanding questions, a suggestion which we welcome and to which effect will be given within a short time after this meeting. This does not however alter our view that the question of the desirability of the purchase of the Company's undertaking should be proceeded with.

"I have stated some of the reasons that seem to indicate the supply of water should be undertaken by the community. There are many others but these will be investigated if the resolution which is now before you is passed. The question is not by any means a new one: it was discussed in some detail at meetings of Ratepayers in 1875 and again in 1880 when the grant of the concession sought by the Company was first approved. In opposing the resolution before the meeting in June of 1880 the late Mr. G. J. Morrison expressed his views as follows:—

'If the Settlement wanted Waterworks, the ratepayers should not hand themselves over body and soul to a private company, whose shares would be put on the market and sold to the highest bidder. He asked the Ratepayers to see what Waterworks Companies had done and were doing all over the world, and what those companies were doing the proposed company would do, and if they granted them the concession they would only regret it once, but that once would be all the time they were connected with this place. They would always look back with sorrow at the time when they did so, and the time would come when they would say to this Company, We made a mistake once, and for *God's sake* give us your Works and charge us what you like for them.'

"Though we can hardly associate ourselves with this view in its entirety, it is perhaps to some extent prophetic of the present. With these remarks, ladies and gentlemen, I have pleasure in proposing Resolution VII:

"That the Council be and it is hereby authorised and directed to appoint a Committee, consisting of three Members of Council and two Ratepayers with power to fill vacancies, to consider and report whether it is desirable, in the interests of this Community, that the business and undertaking and the lands, buildings, plant, machinery and effects of the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited should be acquired, in pursuance of the provisions contained in Clause 9 of the Agreement between the Company and the Council dated the first day of July, 1905. The report of such Committee to be submitted to the Council who shall lay the same before the Ratepayers in meeting assembled."

By resolution VIII Mr. H. G. Simms was appointed Land Commissioner for the ensuing year. By resolution IX Drs. J. W. Jackson and N. Macleod, Mr. J. Johnstone and E. F. MacKay were elected to serve as Governors of the General Hospital and by resolution X Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott and Mr. R. F. C. Master were elected to the Permanent Education Committee.

Business and Official Notices

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2506.

PNEUMONIC PLAGUE.

PRECAUTIONS FOR FOREIGNERS.

When it becomes necessary to take the following precautions the public will be notified:

Those whose work brings them in close contact with large numbers of Chinese should wear masks, especially indoors.

Chinese servants should be kept at home as far as possible. When it becomes necessary for them to go to market, etc. they should be provided with masks, which they should wear properly fixed from the time of going out until return. During necessary visits to relatives etc. the same precaution should be taken.

A sample mask may be obtained now on application to the Health Officer which can be copied quite easily at home. The long ends of the mask should be cut into three tails, one of which is tied behind the neck passing below the ear, the other above the ear, and the middle tail above the head to keep it from slipping down. The same side of the mask should always be worn against the face. The mask should be tied to lie snugly against the face so that the air breathed has to pass through the cotton wool pad. Sometimes it is necessary to plug the angles at the sides of the nose with wool.

The protection conferred by the use of the mask may be considered absolute.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 23, 1918.

17254

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2507.

(Translation)

PNEUMONIC PLAGUE.

1. Infection is got by proximity to a coughing case.
2. To avoid infection wear a cloth or mask snugly covering the mouth and nose when near a coughing case. Masks are obtainable from the Health Offices.
3. But do not go near sick persons if possible.
4. Report all cases to the Health Offices where you will receive help and be told what to do.
5. Sick persons should be isolated.
6. Those who have been in contact with sick persons should be kept apart from other people for 7 days. After that time there is no danger of the disease developing.
7. The disease begins with a headache, then fever comes and a cough with spitting of blood. Death invariably ensues, usually within two days. Medicinal treatment is useless.
8. Danger comes from the living cases not the dead.
9. When a case appears in a household keep everyone away from the sick person. But if the person attending on the sick person wears a mask carefully there is little danger. After use the mask may be burnt or boiled.
10. Do not leave home; it is not the house which is infected. Do not move about or travel by boat or train as this may carry plague to other places. Do not receive travellers until they have lived apart for seven days.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 23, 1918.

17254

Kingman Bros.

DENTAL SURGEONS

Dental Surgeons of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Will perform all kinds of dental operations on modern scientific principles, and supply——

Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai

Are you suffering from rheumatism or nervousness?
If so, come to our TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE PARLOR.
I have the highest recommendations from doctors, 15 years' experience in U. S. A.
PROF. J. K. SETO,
25 North Szechuen Road.

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock of FILET LACES for WHOLESALE

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

TEMPORARY

Suspension of Passenger Bookings

Owing to the outbreak of Pneumonic Plague at Nanking, the booking of passengers to and from Nanking and Chinkiang and intermediate stations, and all through booking with Northern Railways is temporarily suspended.

The ordinary local service is running between Shanghai North and Chinkiang with the following exceptions:—

No. 3 up, Through Express, leaving Shanghai North at 7.55 a.m. and No. 10 down fast train leaving Chinkiang at 13.30 will be cancelled.

By Order,
The TRAFFIC MANAGER.

17235

TO THE LADIES !

Do you want to look smart? Let the hairdresser call at your home.

Manicuring, undulation or hair-washing and drying expertly performed. An electric hair-drier, taking but five minutes' time, is used.

His fee is $1.50.

Send your card and make appointment.

MR. M. FINGROT.
184 *Chapoo Road.*
Late of the Court Hairdressers, London.

17313

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn--Bosch--En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 27th April, 1918.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

16944

ANTIMONY REGULUS

(99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang.
Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

16068

ZEE YUNG CHONG

General Contractor. Private Road, Pavement, and Tennis Court Builder. Experienced in all Types of ASPHALTIC Work. The most Hygienic, dust-proof and permanent treatment for roadways, paths, alleyways, etc.

CHARGES REASONABLE
Guaranteed to give satisfaction
Add. 373-8 Markham Road.
Tel. West 522.

17011

Eden Hospital

Dept. of Venereal Diseases and Wassermann Laboratory
P372 Nanking Road
(opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 Daily
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

When you think of China's Richest Province, Think of Szechuen, and you will also think of WIDLER & CO., Chungking, West China.

Born 1915—Still Existing

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business of Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 29th, 30th March and 1st April on account of the Easter Holidays.

17309

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 275.

Prevention of Plague (064/3) Train Service

On account of reports having been received that there are cases of plague at Nanking, as a precautionary measure, commencing from date until further notice booking of passengers from the following stations northward will be suspected:—

Pukow, Tungko,
Puchen, Wu-I.
Huachiying,

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, 21st March, 1918.

17321

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 276.

Through Passenger Traffic (035/1)

Owing to suspension of passenger train service between Nanking and Chinkiang on the Shanghai-Nanking Line on account of outbreak of plague at Nanking, commencing from tomorrow until further notice through tickets to stations on the Shanghai-Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines will not be booked from stations on this line.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, 21st March, 1918.

17319

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 277.

Prevention of Plague (064/3) Train Service

In view of the fact that no plague cases had been reported in Tsinanfu or adjoining districts since March 9th, and upon recommendation by its Adviser on Plague Prevention, Dr. S. Cochran, this line has since March 19th resumed booking tickets from the following stations:—

Huanghoya, Tsinanfu,
Pingyuanhsien, Tangchiachuang,
Changchuang, Kushan,
Yuchenghsien, Changsia,
Yencheng, Wanteh,
Sangtsetien, Chiehshou.
Lokow,

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, 22nd March, 1918.

17320

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 27, 1918.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 106½=Tls. 93.90	
@ 72.8=Mex. $128.98	
Mex. Dollars Market rate: Tls. 72.55	
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate	
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	272
Bar Silver	268
Copper Cash ..... per tael	1803
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/4½d.=Tls.	4.57
exch. @ 72.8=Mex.	$6.28
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	46d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London ....Fr.	27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London.....T.T.	$4762
Conths	£ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T. 4/4½
London	Demand 4/4¾
India ..... (nominal)	T.T. 304
Paris	T.T. 597
Paris	Demand 598
New York	T.T. 104
New York	Demand 104½
Hongkong	T.T. 70½
Japan	T.T. 49½
Batavia	T.T. 229½

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... 4 m/s. Cdts.	4/6½d.
London ..... 4 m/s. Docy.	4/6¾d.
London ..... 6 m/s. Cdts.	4/7d.
London ..... 6 m/s. Docy.	4/7¼d.
Paris ..... 4 m/s.	625
New York .... L. C. 4 m/s.	108

Customs House Exchange Rates For March

Hk. Tls. 4.25 @ 4/2½		£1
" 1 @ 575½ =	Francs	6.41
" 0.89 @ 100½	Gold	$1
" 1 @ 51¾	Yen	2.17
" 1 @ 15	Rupees	3.53
" 1 @ —	Roubles	—
" 1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, March 27, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

H'kong & S'hai Banks $580.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 100.00
Telephones Tls. 79.00

Unofficial

Yangtszepoo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 9.30
Shanghai Docks Tls. 102.00 April

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, March 27, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Anglo-Java @ Tls. 8.25 cash

Unofficial

New Engineering and Works @ Tls. 16.00 April

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$585
Chartered	£71
Russo-Asiatic	R. 350
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 330 B.
North China	Tls. 120 B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 730 B.
Yangtsze	Tls. 215 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co Ltd	Tls. 20½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$133 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 330
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 108
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	120s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 24
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 40
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9¼ B.
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 3 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 131 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 100 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 15 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 65 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 82½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 70 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 66½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 8¾ B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 174 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 97½
International	Tls. 105 B.
International (pref.)	Tls. 62¼
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80 B.
Oriental	Tls. 43½ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 140 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 15.85 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 9.15 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 95
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 80 B.
Green Island	Tls. 7.70 B.
Langkats	Tls. 14½
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 65 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 15½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35
Watson	Tls. 5½ B.
Weeks	Tls. 13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9¼
Amberst	Tls. 1
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8.10 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 26
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.90
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.40
Bute	Tls. 1.05
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 9
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2½
Dominion	Tls. 9
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6.80
Java Consolidated	Tls. 16½
Kamunting	Tls. 5¾
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 5½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16½
Padang	Tls. 12¼ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8½
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.92½
Samagagas	Tls. 0.80 B.
Seekee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.05
Senawang	Tls. 12
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.80
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay-pref.	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1¼ B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5
S'hai Kalantan	Tal. 0.67½ B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1¼
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Tebong	Tls. 16 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4½
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 140 B.
Cuity Dairy	Tls. 7
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 67
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 78½ B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 185 S.

S., Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers

Telephone No. 398
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, March 23.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 2s. 5½d. Paid.
July to December: 2s. 6¾d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Firm.
Previous Quotation, London, March 22.
Spot: 2s. 5¼d. Paid.
July to December: 2s. 6¾d. Paid.
Tendency of Market Flat.

Hongkong Market

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their report for week ending March 22:—

A quiet week has to be recorded, the volume of business being on a small scale, at rates on a level with last week's. The near approach of March Settlement is no doubt responsible for the small volume of business passing. Most of the liquidation for the settlement appears to be finished, and rates may be expected to maintain their present level.

The Cotton share market in Shanghai has again advanced, nearly all stocks showing an increase on last week's rates.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks are offering at $615 with no business reported. The London rate fell to £82-10/-in the beginning of the week, but has since recovered to £83-10/-.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons have come to business at $320 and Unions at $800. North Chinas are wanted Tls. 120, and Yangtszes at $217½.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires at $133 and Hongkong Fires at $330 are unchanged from last week.

Shipping.—Douglases are offering at $77, probably lower rates would be accepted. Steamboats have come to business at $18½ to a small extent. Preferred Indos are wanted at $33½ and Deferred Indos after marking time for the greater part of the week with a nominal quotation of $160 have now buyers at $154 for cash after business at this rate. Star Ferries at $28 and Shells at 120/- show no alteration.

Refineries.—China Sugars have changed hands at $80 and close with buyers at $81. Malabons could be placed at $29½.

Oils and Mining.—Kailans have buyers at 40/-and Langkats at Tls. 14¾. Raubs have weakened to a selling rate of $3. Tronohs could be placed at 32/-and Urals at 20/- have come to business.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are quoted $83½ sellers with buyers offering $1 lower. Hongkong Docks have changed hands at $131½ and $131. Shanghai Docks after several fluctuations close with buyers at Tls. 97 for cash and Tls. 100 for June.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals at $90, Hongkong Hotels at $87. Hongkong Lands at $86½. Kowloon Lands at $27½ and West Points at $78 show no change from last week. Humphreys could be placed at $5½.

Cotton Mills.—The following are Shanghai quotations under this heading:—

Ewos Tls. 174.
Shanghai Cottons Tls. 138.
Kung Yiks Tls. 15¾.
Yangtszepoos Tls. 8.80.
Orientals Tls. 43½.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics are wanted at $48½. Hongkong Trams have come to business at $6.10. China Lights have buyers at $4.10.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos at $9, China Providents at $7.10, and Powells at $6½ could all be placed at quotations. Dairy Farms have buyers at $29 and sellers at $30. Hongkong Ices at $225 are quiet. Ropes are offering at $27½. Waterboats at $11½, and Steam Laundries at $4 are quiet with nothing doing. Watsons could be placed at $5½ and Cements have changed hands at $7.80.

Exchange.—The Demand rate on London is 3/1¼ and the T. T. selling rate on Shanghai is 69.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, March 6 and 7.—Following were the prices realised at the Auction this week:—

Sheet:	Singapore Per picul.
Smoked Fine Ribbed	@ $83/79
Smoked Good Ribbed	„ 79/65
Smoked Fine Plain	„ 63
Smoked Good Plain	„ Nil
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	„ Nil
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	„ Nil
Unsmoked Fine Plain	„ 62/60
Unsmoked Good Plain	„ Nil
Crepe:	
Fine Pale Thin	„ 90/87
Good Pale Thin	„ 87/70
Good Pale Blanket	„ 65/62
Good Brown Blanket	„ Nil
Fine Brown	„ 70/60
Good Brown	„ 63/48
Good Dark	„ 55/40
Barky	„ 43/26
Scrap:	
Virgin and Pressed	„ 35/27
Loose	„ Nil
Sheet: Cupwashing	„ 60

Catalogued for:
Sale Pcls. 18,176 (about 1,082 tons)
Sold Pcls. 11,787 (about 702 tons)

A slightly better demand was experienced at our auction this week, but prices all round show very little difference compared with last week's. At the start of the sale yesterday morning the bidding was rather slow, Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet selling between $81 and $79, and Fine Pale Crepe at $88 and $87. As the sale progressed several more buyers stepped in, and prices advanced to $83 for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet and $90 for Fine Pale Crepe, an advance on the week of $1 for the latter, whereas the former shows no change. Those prices were maintained in the afternoon, and one attractive parcel of Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet fetched an extra premium of $1.

Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet was wanted at about last week's prices, but many lots had to be withdrawn on account of high limits. Good Pale Crepe was well competed for. Only little interest was shown in Plain Smoked Sheet and Unsmoked Sheet of both descriptions. Brown and clean Dark Crepes met with a good demand and advanced about $3 to $4 on the week, whereas there were hardly any buyers of Barky Crepes, and the lots which were sold obtained rather poor prices.

The sale was concluded this morning, when there was no change in the market. The tendency at the close was slightly easier.

Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows in their report for week ending March 27:—

Exchange:—The last advice of London Silver received yesterday as 46d. is 2¾d. higher than last week. No advice has been received this morning. Our local rate for T. T. on London has ruled rather unsteady during the week and after touching 4/5½d. is at the close down to 4/4½d. last week's closing price. Locally the market is weak with a fair running demand for T. T. on London and no cover. The future of silver is uncertain and advices from America again refer to the pending negotiations regarding the fixing of a price for a large amount of silver principally to meet the requirements of Indian coinage. The scheme put forward in a recent telegram which referred to the presentation of a bill to the U. S. Senate has had a steadying effect on silver for the present, but on the face of it it appears to be a"sellers" proposition and the passing of it would probably involve legislation with regard to not only U. S. currency but also in connection with many other countries whose established currencies would be effected, among them countries who are the principal consumers of silver for coinage. There is a measure of doubt whether the scheme would be acceptable and meanwhile it is unlikely that holders and producers will be able to hold the price at its present high level. Our local stock of sycee and bar silver reported at Tls. 29,000,000 is Tls. 600,000 higher than last week and there is more silver to arrive during next month. The stock of Mexican and Chinese Dollars at $16,060,000 is $220,000 higher than last week.

Cotton Market

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending March 28:—

China Cotton.—The market has been rather nervous during the past week owing to the unsettled state of the silver market with fluctuations more on the easy side showing a decline of about Tls. 1 per picul all round.

The general sentiment, however, continues to be Bullish, because every attempt to force a break meets with resistance which seems powerful enough to prevent heavy declines, but not strong enough to support advances of consequence. From a legitimate point of view however we hardly think that the time is propitious for a Bull campaign considering that cotton is ruling at a price at which there is every sign of spinners holding off as they naturally would considering that they have ample stocks to go on with for some time to come. Japanese buyers, however, great factors today on our market and any demand from Japan would only have a tendency towards enhancing the situation. Tone of the market, Steady.

Liverpool:—

Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Sakellaridis	30.82
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal	18.02
Price of Good-Americans	24.55
Price of Good-American last reported	24.42

Tone of market, Firm.
New York Market:—
Price of Mid-American May 32.90
Market Firm.
Indian Market:—
Broach .....Rs. 725 per Candy,
Market Firm.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, March 22.—Today's rates, prices and deliverers were:—

Consols 2½% for account 54⅜d.
Cheques on London at Paris Frs. 27.20.
T. T. on London at New York G.$4.76½.
Bar Silver (Spot) 45d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount 5%.
Market rate of Discount 3⅝%.
Cotton: Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis 31.07.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde & Bengal 18.22.
Cotton; Goodmiddling Americans G.$24.62.
Plantation Rubber April to June 2s. 5⅜d. Paid.
Hornsbys 8¼ lb. Shirtings 27/-
Calverts 10 lb. Shirtings 34/3.
Taylors 4s. Yarn 44d.
Price of Common to Low Medium Tea fixed 11 pence to Shilling.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, March 25.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 46d. Steady.
Previous Quotation, London, March 23.
Bar Silver Spot: 46d. Continued scarcity Firm.

Amusements

Important announcement.

LYCEUM THEATRE

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
presents
The Frawley Company

Tonight, March 28th
Another Belasco Success
"The Easiest Way"

Friday, March 29th
NO PERFORMANCE

Owing to the late departure of the boat The Frawley Co. will give their final performance.

on
Saturday, March 30th
and present
"THE EASIEST WAY"

Matinee, Sat. 30th, at 3 p.m.
"THE EASIEST WAY"

Plans at Moutrie & Co. and from 5.30 p.m. till 8 p.m. at the Astor House Hotel.

COMMENCE 9.15 P.M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Saturday Evening at 9.15
Third Historical Concert
BY
Mirovitch Piastro

Mendelssohn....
Concert for Violin, E minor
Mendelssohn..Songs without words
No. 1. E Major.
No. 3. A Major (Hunting Song)
Weber.....Invitation a la Danse for Piano.

PART II.

Schubert....
(a) Impromptu A-Flat Major.
(b) Moment Musical.
(c) Impromptu F Minor.
for Piano.

Paganini .....Two Caprices
Ernst....Concerto F Sharp Minor for Violin.

Booking at Moutrie's:
Prices $3, $2 and $1.
Director: A. Strok.

Amusements

ISIS THEATRE
Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads

SPECIAL SPECIAL
Showing Tonight
A SPECTACULAR DETECTIVE STORY IN FIVE ACTS

Dealing with the Adventures of the Great
"PROTEA"
Showing also the exciting play
"His Last Fight"
and the Screaming Comedy
"A Desperate Devil"

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE
Programme for Thursday, March 28th, 30th and 31st.

THE FINE GOLD ROOSTER FILM
"THE STREETS OF ILLUSION"
"THE STREETS OF ILLUSION"
Featuring the irresistible
GLADYS HULETTE
GLADYS HULETTE
A gold Rooster film needs no booming—neither does Gladys Hulette. We assure you that it is "AN APOLLO SUCCESS"
PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE
PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE
"ALL ABOARD"
A trainfull of fun and mischief
THE BAIRNSFATHER CARTOONS
Another of this splendid series by the man who made the army laugh with
"ERB" *"OLD BILL"* *"THE WALRUS"*

NO PERFORMANCE GOOD FRIDAY

MATINEE, Saturday 4 p.m.
"THE SPIRIT OF FRANCE"

MATINEE, Sunday 3 p.m.
"JUDEX"
Chapter 9. *"A MIRACULOUS RECOVERY"*
Chapter 10. *"THE HEART OF JACQUELINE"*

MATINEE, Easter Monday, 3 p.m.
Baby Sunshine in
"CAPTAIN KIDDO"

THE ELDORADO
High-Class Vaudeville
and
DANCE-HALL!
Latest Music
by
Prof. Martinez Orchestra

PROGRAMME
1.—Mr. ROBERTSON..... Acrobatic-Dancer.
2.—Mr. DORIS.....Roumanian Songs
3.—Miss ASTER-ERICKSEN..... Operatic-Songs
4.—Mr. & Mrs. DORIS..... Duet and Dances.
5.—Miss NINA FLORIE..... Dancer.
6.—Miss MORIE CEPT ..... Dancer

COMMENCING - NIGHTLY 10 P.M.
3 Jukong Road

"THE ELDORADO"
3 JUKONG ROAD
"Grand-Masquerade Ball"
APRIL 6TH, 1918
Handsome Prize for Best Costume!
also
One Prize for Best Dancing Couple.
Commencing 10 p.m.
TICKETS ON SALE NOW!
$2.00 each

THE VICTORIA THEATRE
PRESENTS
LAST NIGHT
Thursday, March 27th
10th, 11th and 12th
EPISODES
OF THE
INTERESTING STORY
"THE STRANGE CASE"
OF
MARY PAGE
NO PERFORMANCE
ON FRIDAY, MARCH 29th

OLYMPIC THEATRE
Tonight, March 28th
Last Exhibition
of the Sensational Film
"THE FALL OF THE ROMANOFFS"
No Performance on Friday, 29th
Showing on Sunday, 31st
New Episodes of the
"STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE"

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Pukèt
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpu	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according ta arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 80,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins Esq. Deputy Chairman.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtao
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Iudustrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia. Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital	H.$1,382,950.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Mgr. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanaing	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 17, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London; London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	...Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 23,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	London	Rangoon
Calcutta	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Changchun	Lyons	Shanghai
Dalny	Manila	Seattle
Hankow	Mukden	Singapore
Harbin	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Peking	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital	$ 300,000.00
Reserve	$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917)	$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	U.S. $1,348,000.00
	U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
38 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francico
Bombay	London	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	Manila	Santiago de los
Canton	Medellin	Caballeros
Cebu	Panama	Shanghai
Colon	Peking	Singapore
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Tientsin
Hankow	San Pedro de	Yokohama
Hongkong	Macoris	

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Petrograd
Buenos Aires	Rio de Janeiro
Caracas,	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Habana	San Paulo
Moscow, Russia	Valparaiso
Montevideo	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager
7 Nanking Road.
9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.
Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted o approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital	Yen	30,000,000
Capital (Paid-Up)	Yen	18,750,000
Reserve	Yen	2,800,000
Deposits	Yen	150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3536 General Office.

中華銀行
Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow.
Nanking	Ninpgo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
W. D. HAR, Sub-Manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Japan & America via Moji	Chikusen maru	..	..	..	..	21.00	..
Japan		..	9.30	..	..	..	..
Chefoo and Newchwang	Paoting	14.0*	10.30	..	10.30	..	13.30
Japan Ports	Yawata maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.0*	..	..	..	..	21.00
Antung	Kwellin	11.0*	..	..	..	..	10.30
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	11.00	11.00	..	..	..	10.30
Chefoo and Tient-in	Esang	9.00	9.00	..	..	..	8.30
Amoy and Hongkong		..	15.30	..	..	..	..
Ningpo		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow		..	17.0*	..	..	..	..
Peking and T'tsin (Every day	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada U.S.A. & E'ope via Canada	Colombia	17.30	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan ports	Penza	13.3*	..	..	..	13.30	13.30
Nagasaki and Vladivostock		..	14.0*	..	..	..	..
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	9.00	9.00	..	..	..	8.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.0*	..	..	..	..	21.00
Saturday, Mar. 30.							
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Yamashiro m	10.00	..	..	..	11.0*	10.30
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Kashima maru	..	..	..	15.30	b16 0	15 30
Weihaiwei Chefoo & Tientsin		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan		..	10 30	..	..	..	..
Japan		..	15 30	..	..	..	..
Manila direct	China	20.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	3 .00	..	..	..	..	21.0
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Manila		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S'apore, C'mbo, India and Europe via Suez		..	8 30	..	..	..	8.30
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada U.S.A. & E'ope via Canada	Kashima marn	4 10	12.00	..	..	..	4.00
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dairn	Kobe maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Sunday, Mar. 31.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengking	9 00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Monday, April 1.							
Russia v a Siberia	†Via Pukow	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	20.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsi	Kingsing	21.00	17 00	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, April 2.							
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Kasuga maru	..	..	..	13.30	13.00	12.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsi		..	13.30	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, April. 3.							
Russia via Siberia (F. Train,	†Via Pukow	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	20.30

† This office with remain open until 6 p.m. on the 16th, inst in connections with this mail.

* Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 8 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. previous day, money orders 3 p.m. previous day.
D Letters and boxes with declared value 9.00 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. Previous day, money orders 3 p.m. previous day.
F Letters and boxes with declared value 7 30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails.	
Shanghai-Nanking Train.	Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00	9.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking all River Ports	11.30	
Soochow, Wusih and intermediate places		3.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and intermediate places		4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanling and all River Ports North China		9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.		
Sinchwang, (and Szeking), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30	8.00
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, (& Tangsi), Siashih, (and Tung-Huchow, Nanzin and hianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaohing and Siaoshan)		1.30
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places		2.30
Ningpo via Hangchow Lunghu	11.00	
Minhang, Nankiao and Tukiahang	8.00	11.00
Tatwan, Nanhwei, Fengsien and Sinchang	7.00	11.00
Courier Chowpu	6.30	11.00
Foot Boat. Chwansha	6.45	11.00
Cycle Rider Siecawei and Taipao	8.00	3.05
	10. 0	4.00
		6.00
Kiangnan Arsenal	8.00	2.00
	11.00	4.00
Sundays only Woosung Train.	Close	1.30 Daily.
Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan)	5.50	2.10
	7.00	5.00
	10.10	6.30
	11.45	
Steamer.	Daily. Sundays expected	
Ningpo, Chinhai, Tinghai and Wenchow		3.30
Steam Launch	Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Tsungming, Paochen, Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	5.00
	11.00	
Chuking and Pinghu	5.00	

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$200,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai.
14, Peking Road.
(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.)

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout china.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up).....Yen 20,000,000.
Reserve..... „ 12,550,000.
Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa (Tokyo), Otaru,

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd
New York: The National City Bank of New York The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York

We transact a General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business

S. TAKEDA, Manager.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 30	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co
" 31	11.00*	Seattle, etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K
Apr 14	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap	Alexander
" 18	"	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
" 21	"	Seattle etc.	Katori maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 27	"	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co
May 4	..	Takowa & Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 28	"	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 29	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 30	"	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr 2	"	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap	N.Y.K
" 3	..	Kobe	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 6	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 9	"	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 13	"	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 4	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Liverpool etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
London etc.	Kitano maru	Jap	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 28	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 28	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B.& S.
" 28	D.L.	Swatow, H'gkong and Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J.M.& Co.
" 29	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br	B.& S.
" 29	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N.Co
" 31	"	Hongkong	China	Am	C.M.S.S. Co
" 31	1.00	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B.& S.
Apr 2	..	Hongkong	Katori maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 2	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B.& S.
" 4	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Siukiang	Br	B.& S.
" 18	..	Foochow, Keelung	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 21	..	Hongkong & Manila	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 26	"	Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap.	O.S.K

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 28	noon	Antung	Kweilin	Br.	B.& S.
" 28	3.00	Chefoo & Newchwang	Paoting	Br.	B.& S.
" 28		Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsintah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 29	8.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 29	D.L.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Esang	Br.	J.M.& Co.
" 31	10 00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'sin	Shengking	Br.	B.& S.
Apr 2	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'sin	Shuntien	Br.	B.& S.
" 2	2.00	Dairy	Nagaki maru	Jap	S.M.R
" 4	..	Tientsin, Dairen & Tsingtao	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 7	"	Tsingtao, Tientsin & Dairy	Keelung maru	Jap	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 28	M.N	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 28	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J.M.& Co
" 28	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 29	M.N	do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M.& Co.
" 30	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 29	M.N	Wuhu, Kiukiang & Hankow	Luenyi	Br.	B.& S.
" 30	M.N	Hankow etc	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 31	M.N	Wuhu, Kiukiang & Hankow	Ngankin	Br.	B.& S.
Apr 3	M.N	do	Tatung	Br.	B.& S.
" 5	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B.& S.
" 4	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B.& S.
" 5	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B.& S.

*A.M. M. N.—MIDNIGHT. D. L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 27	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.& S.	UNCW
" 27	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
" 27	Hongkong	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J.M.& Co	SHW
" 27	Hongkong	Yingchow	1992	Br.	B.& S.	CNW
" 27	Hankow	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
" 27	Hankow	Luenho	1520	Br.	J.M. & Co	SHW
" 27	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2326	Jap.	N.Y.K	
" 27	Hankow	Tseangtah	475	Br.	C.I.& E.L.Co.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Mar 27	Wuhu, Kiukiang & Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B.& S.
" 27	Hankow etc.	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 27	Swatow & Hongkong	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B.& S.
" 27	San Francisco	Siberia maru	18000	Jap.	Alexander
" 27	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.& S.
" 27	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, March 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho, tons 2,868 Captain Jackson, will leave on Thursday, March 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kianghsin, Captain J. R. Milligan, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,671 Captain Sellar, will leave on Friday, March 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Friday, March 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Saturday, March 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain K. Takeshita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Saturday, March 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

WUHU, KIUKIANG & HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tatung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage, Tel. No. 401.

WUHU, KIUKIANG & HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, April 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Capt. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, April 4, at about 12 o'clock midnigt. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain Meathrel, will leave on Friday, April 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No 77.

For Southern Ports

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung, Capt. Monkman, will leave from the Fench Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, March 28, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 29, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, March 31, at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, April 2, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang. Captain Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, April 4, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on April 26, at ———— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ———— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Paoting, Captain Purslow, will leave on Thursday, March 28, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kweilin, Captain F. McGarity, will leave on Thursday, March 28, noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsintah, Captain John Glen, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, March 31, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 2, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

TIENTSIN, DAIREN & TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on April 4, at ———— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ———— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 235.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on April 7, at ———— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ———— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Manila Maru, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Saturday, May 4. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ———— on same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Telephone No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, *Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. COLOMBIA	Mar. 30	S.S. VENEZUELA	Apl. 6
S.S. VENEZUELA	Apl. 27	S.S. ECUADOR	May 4

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two *Bed* staterooms only. *No Upper Berths.* Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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"COLUSA"..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ"..15,000 tons
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For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu	
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ...	Apl. 23	S.S. COLUSA	Apl. 8
S.S. COLUSA	June 12	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ...	June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freightor passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)
AMERICAN LINE
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.
"MANILA MARU" ...(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, May 3, May 4

For Hongkong
"CHICAGO MARU"..(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Apr. 25, Apr. 26

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau
"KOHOKU MARU" ...(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Mar. 22, Apr. 4
For Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen arr. leave.
"KEELUNG MARU" ..(1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, Apr. 6, Apr. 7
For Foochow and Keelung
"KOHOKU MARU"....(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Apr. 16, Apr. 18

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
M. YAMAUCHI, Manager. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.
Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
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OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES
QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
Empress of Asia
On or about March 30, 1918
SHANGHAI TO MANILA And HONGKONG.

First class fare one-way.	Manila	G.$45.00
	Hongkong	G.$49.50
Six months Round trip.	Manila	G.$74.25
	Hongkong	G.$74.25

Above fares payable in local currency at daily rate of exchange. Round trip tickets interchangeable with Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 132.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 131.

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)
Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 12, 1918
SHINYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 30, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for Hongkong March 23, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superioraccommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
'Phone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
APR. 13, JUNE 24, SEP. 3

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE, AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
MAR. 31, JUNE 11, AUG. 22
(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf. Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)
G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

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(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
IYO MARU	12,500		
KIATANO MARU	16,000		

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozowa,	March 31
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	April 21

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	March 30
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	April 2
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	April 6
CHIKUGO MARU	5,00	Capt. M. Yui,	April 9
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	April 13

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	March 28
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	April 4

FOR JAPAN

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Yamazaki,	April 3

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inadzu,	May 3

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	——	April 2
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	——	June 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	——	April 22
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	——	May 20

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	April 17
AKI MARU	12,500	——	May 22
TANGO MARU	14,000	——	June 19

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeware voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917. and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2038	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2280	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1934	1700	730
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	200	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	1655	1602
745	1200	—		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	1631	1541
1133	1500	—	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	1048	926
1801	2021	—	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	806	640
7.	:	—	220		:		—	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	—	756 1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	—	601 1542
1300	038	—	318	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	—	349 1311
1315	048	—		dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	—	339 1256
1556	316	—	377	dep.	Lincheng	dep.	—	120 1032
1816	450	—	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	—	2336 810
9.	:	—	420		:		—	10.
630	457	—	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	—	2329 2007
1156	833	—		arr.	Pengpu	dep.	—	1953 1442
1206	840	—	523	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	—	1946 1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	—	1648 928
1848	1300	—	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	—	1530 728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep.	Nanking	arr.	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800 d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1128	1858	638	1219	1908 a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

Jewel Robbery Suspect Asserts Innocence

Denies All Knowledge Of $10,000 Burglary From Lavers And Clark

A Chinese was yesterday morning charged in the Mixed Court before British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan with the burglary of $9,728.25 worth of jewelry from Messrs. Lavers and Clark, 3 Kiukiang Road.

Detective Sergeant Hemingway stated that the police found finger prints on the show cases from which the property was stolen and found that the records in the criminal identification show that they correspond to those of the accused, who was under arrest once before. The accused was taken into custody after the burglary but denied having been near the Kiukiang Road premises.

The Court ordered the case to be remanded for further investigation by the police.

Historical Concert

The third of the series of historical concerts to be given by Messrs. Mirovitch and Piastro on Saturday, March 30, consists of works from the romantic composers, Mendelssohn, Schubert, et-al. The program opens with Mendelssohn's Eminor Violin Concerto which was completed on Sept. 16, 1844, during his stay at Soden near Frankfort, after having returned from London.

The balance of the program is made up from the more popular piano works of Mendelssohn, Weber and Schubert and concludes with two Violin Caprices of the twenty-four written by Paganini and the Violin Concerto in F sharp minor by Ernst. This composition deserves special notice, and is seldom heard due to its enormous technical difficulties, which even Ernst himself, who was a celebrated violinist, did not always succeed in mastering. This work may well justify the assumption that Ernst, had he lived longer, might have made valuable additions to the literature of the violin.

Two British Boats Sink With Loss Of 68 Men

Mine Sweeper Hits Mine While Destroyer Goes Down As Result Of Collision

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 25.—The Admiralty announces that a mine-sweeping sloop was mined and sank on the 22nd, two officers and 64 men being lost, and that a destroyer, after a collison, on the 23rd, sank, one officer and one man being lost.

Tang Shao-yi Guest At Banquet In Tokio

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, March 27.—Mr. Tang Shao-yi was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Mr. Junnosuke Inouye, the President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, on the 25th at the Bankers Club here. Over thirty prominent businessmen, including Baron Shibusawa, were present. The most cordial feelings prevailed.

Mr. Tang Shao-yi emphasised the necessity for paying the fullest respect to the characteristics of the Chinese, otherwise real, hearty co-operation could not be expected.

U.S. Trade Order Hurts Local Men

(Continued from Page 1)

seconded by Mr. Everett that a cablegram be drafted and directed to the American Minister for transmission to the State Department, stating the conditions under which the export trade labors here in clear terms and drawing attention to the hardship shippers will undergo if their interpretation of the ruling is the correct one. A second cablegram will be addressed to the United States Chamber of Commerce, calling attention to the wire from Minister Reinsch. Further, each of the companies represented at the meeting will communicate with their home offices, suggesting co-operation in an effort to obtain relief by working at that end. Mr. Keegan, Mr. Meyer and Mr. Nichols were appointed a sub-committee by Mr. Burns to draft the wires.

Mr. Sague suggested that as the War Board and the Treasury Department were very closely interested in this matter, it might be well to seek to bring the situation before Secretary McAdoo as well. This also will be done.

Touching the matter of cable censorship Mr. Burns spoke of the delay caused in having wires held up at the Pacific coast offices where senders had no agents to facilitate their getting through. He stated that this problem was also discussed with Minister Reinsch during his visit here and efforts will be made for the establishment of a censor's office for American cablegrams in Shanghai.

Fuh Tan Journal

The Fuh Tan Journal, a semi-annual published by the students and graduates of the Fuh Tan University, Siccawei, has just made its appearance. It contains several interesting articles in English, besides a large number of Chinese contributions, including "Confucianism and the Constitution," by King Kuoh-pao; "Two Years in Yale," by Chang Tze; "The Importance of Moral Training in Chinese Schools," by Chang Kwei-zang; "Life and Teaching of Wang Yang-ming," by Kuo Jen-yuan; "The Value of Studying Chinese at the Present Juncture," by Chen Tuan; "A Three Day Trip to West Lake," by Foo Meow-chin, and "The Advantages and Disadvantages of Modern Education in China," by Chu Cheng-hsun.

Russian Program To Be Given Today

An interesting and comprehensive program of the works of Russian composers will be heard by the Music Study Department of the American Woman's Club at their meeting in the top-floor rooms at the Carlton Cafe at 5 p.m. today.

Prof. Harry Ore will render a number of selections and Mrs. D. Willard Lyon will read a paper on modern Russian composers. Mrs. Rawlinson and Miss Woodbridge will sing Rubinstein's duet "The Angel."

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, March 22.—Today's Metal Prices were:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. nominal	110	5	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	125	0	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton	nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. Nett	29	0	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f.o.b. 1/-	20	10	0
Extra in flask nominal...			
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool, less ½%)	nominal		
Standard Tin (Cash)	316	0	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b.	52	0	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f.o.b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	3	6	0

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on March 26, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	,,	12-14
Mandarin	,,	30-40
Mackerel	,,	12-14
Pomfret	,,	none
Salmon	,,	none
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	16-18
Whitebait	,,	25-30
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	,,	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb	20-22
Geese	each	1.00-1.30
Hare	,,	none
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Pigeons	,,	20-25
Plover	,,	10-12
Quail	each	18-22
Snipe	,,	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	30-35
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	,,	30-35
Wild Pigeons	,,	none
Woodcock	,,	50-60
Wild Geese	,,	40-50
Fruit		
Appricots	per lb	none
Apple	,,	10-18
Bananas	,,	5-7
Cherries	,,	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	,,	20-25
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	10-20
Peaches	,,	none
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pineapples	,,	none
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	,,	none
Walnuts	,,	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
French Beans	,,	15-20
Broad Beans	,,	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	12-14
Cabbage	each	5-10
Carrots	,,	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	6-8
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Potatoes	per pic.	$3.00-3.40
Peas	,,	8-10
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	,,	none
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$5.75
Flour Australian	,,	$4.40
Flour Shanghai	,,	$3.10
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.10
Bran	,,	$2.10
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.50
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	21.75
Firewood	per 80 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenwo from Hankow:—Messrs. Foustone, Steward, and G. Hirano, and Mr. and Mrs. Retchie.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru from Japan:—Mr. F. Fashman, Mr. and Mrs. Vilondaki and child and Miss L. Page.

Passengers Departed

Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique for Port Said:—Mesdames Pauline Neuwirt, and J. H. C. Buisson, Misses M. Adatte, S. M. M. Blois, L. E. Mavon, M. A. Mavon, and M. H. G. Laussueq, Mr. and Mrs. F. Colomb, Messrs. Marquand, Vigne, Gaumet, Severin, Fourbet, Ch. Boumann, F. Jlabeck, L. Jourgensen, Magueur, Cren, Pefrin, Pfaff, Cartier, Etcheto, Rivillon, Acby, Pincemin, J. Triol, Stephan Gabura, Mannomi, Tourtois, Gauthier, Maniere, Blouet, M. Vitchak, F. J. Delpuget, Macchi, Balet, Schumacher, Arnold, Mazelier, Stephan, Peyas, Artigou, Schiffman and child, Huen, Stark, Martin and Gridaine. For Djibouti:—Mr. G. Bagasa. For Saigon:—Miss M. Chesneau, Mrs. Gabrielle and infant, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Haynes, and 2 infants, Messrs. R. Lihgt, L. F. Demont and N. O. Kalpakdjian. For Haiphon:—Mesdames: Lallier and infant and E. M. Roth, Messrs. E. Schlaudecker, Pestour, E. Roubineau, L. Delen, M. Welli, Bilkoff, Ouchakoff, N. Destezeczkin, F. Fabiani, Tsu Si-lung, Phan Van-guing, Le Thin, E. Monolesco, Pavalesco, A. St. Chesr, Chauvier, Pittoni, Kuen, Mercier, Toudene, Trouillet, Groelly, Festhauer, Perriaux, Salaim, Vialla, Schneider, Wimmer, Kempher and Robert. For Hongkong:—Mrs. A. Bouchereau, Messrs. Pallet, E. Evensen, H. Rocher, A. Sinkaku, A. Anestopoulon, C. Drabentovich and Taylor.

The only sensible way to save money and to practise economy

IS TO DEAL EXCLUSIVELY WITH

SINCERE'S

We specialise in the following:

Provisions	*Underwear*
Wines and Spirits	*Silks*
General Hardware	*Jewellery*
Furnishings	*Optical Goods*
Trunks and Bags	*Clocks and Watches*
Furniture	*Electrical Novelties*
Haberdashery	*Crockery,*
Footwear	*Etc., Etc., Etc.*

SINCERE'S

THE UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS

Nanking Road Tel. 4733—34—35

Since War broke out

9,000 Oliver Typewriters

have been bought by H. B. M. Government for military purposes

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

TEMPORARY TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM MARCH 22nd, 1918

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.	STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH.... dep.	..	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00	PEKING ..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SOOCHOW ..... dep.	..	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.25	19.35	1.08	TIENTSIN CENTRAL .... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WUSIH ..... dep.	..	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.41	20.31	2.10	TIENTSIN CENTRAL ... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHANGCHOW .... dep.	6.50	13.16	15.03	16.51	..	21.35	3.10	TSINANFU ..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TANYANG ..... dep.	8.05	14.56	16.25	18.01	..	..	..	PUKOW ..... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHINKIANG ..... dep.	8.56	15.13	17.18	18.43	..	..	4.56								
NANKING ..... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NANKING ..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUKOW ..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	CHINKIANG ..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TANYANG ..... dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	16.06	18.45	1.0
TIENTSIN CENTRAL ..... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	CHANGCHOW .... dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	16.50	19.26	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL .... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	WUSIH ..... dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	17.50	20.47	5.04
PEKING ..... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	SOOCHOW ..... dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.26	18.43	..	6.11
								SHANGHAI NORTH..... arr.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	19.35	..	6.13

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS .. dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.20	20.00
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12	KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	20.11
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sunghiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashi ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Tsaoki ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.35
Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashi ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sunghiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao.... dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou..... dep.	....	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....
Kensnangmun .. dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow..... dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow..... dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun .. dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou..... arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao.... arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Cars.

Business and Official Notices

Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, S.J., U.S.A.

Orient of China
Valley of Shanghai.

Shanghai Chapter Rose Croix, No. 3.

SOJOURNING K.R.C. will be cordially welcomed at the Obligatory Meetings of the above-named Chapter to be held at the Masonic Hall, No. 30 The Bund on:—

Maundy-Thursday, the 28th of March, at 6.45 p.m.

and on

Easter Sunday, the 31st of March, at 10.30 a.m.

CHAS. KLIENE,
W.M.

26th March, 1918.

17345

A Rare Opportunity!!!

HILL'S BAZAAR,

119 Szechuen Road

opening TUESDAY, 2nd APRIL

offers everyone the opportunity to purchase the following goods at PRICES BELOW TODAY'S COST:

Sheetings, Sheets and Pillow cases, Table Linen, Curtains, Mosquito Nets, Bath Sheets and Mats, Bath and Face Towels, White goods such as: Organdies, Voiles, Piques, Nainsooks, Lawns, Linens, Horrockses' Longcloths, Ducks, Drills, Cellular Cloth; New season's Dress fabrics, Cream Serges, Swiss Embroidered Voile and Muslin Dress Lengths; Dainty Lingerie, Spring and Summer Underwear for everybody; Stockings, Socks and Sox, Silk Sweater Coats; Leather and Canvas Footwear for all; Men's Shirts, Collars, Neckwear, Pyjamas, Braces, Belts, Garters, etc.

and

$10,000.00 worth of CHILDREN'S GOODS.

The Bazaar will remain open for 12 days only, so take advantage of a genuine offer to dispose of $100,000.00 worth of seasonable goods with the object of closing up our retail business.

The New Amherst Rubber Estates, Ltd.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the First Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, TODAY, the 28th March, 1918, at 4.00 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd March to 28th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
General Managers.

Shanghai, 16th March, 1918.

17171

The Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned (No. 1 The Bund) TODAY, the 28th March, 1918, at 4.00 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, for the year ended 31st October, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 12th March, 1918.

17131

CHINESE POST OFFICE

Notification No. 336.

Extension of Money Order Cashing Facilities

From 1st April, 1918, Money Orders, formerly payable only at the Head Post Office, Peking Road, may be cashed between the hours of 9 and 17 at any of the following 8 Offices:—

Peking Road, No. 9
Nanking Road, No. P 194
Carter Road, No. R 526
Seward Road, No. J 2501
Boundary Road, No. P.E. 178
Rue Kraetzer, No. 71
Chinese City, No. 166 Foo Yu Loo
Nantao, near Hongjao Wharf (Nantao Bund)

W. W. RITCHIE,
Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office,
Shanghai, 27th March, 1918.

17352

PIG IRON

GOOD AVERAGE QUALITY
QUICK DELIVERY
ANY QUANTITY

Apply to
Sole Selling Agents
THE ITALIAN TRADING CO.,
4B Peking Road
Tel. C. 2737

17356

In The American Consular Court For The District Of Shanghai, China

In re Estate of **Mary G. Anderson** *Deceased.*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mary Garland Anderson, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to David L. Anderson, Executor of her estate, on or before August 19, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Executor.

DAVID L. ANDERSON,
Executor.
c-o Standard Oil Company,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China, Feb. 19, 1918.

Tenders : Wanted

For the construction of a new hull, transfer of engines, painting and general overhauling of the Chinese Government Salt Revenue Preventive Launch "Pang Fei." The Launch is at present anchored at Soochow creek near Stone bridge, where she may be seen at any time.

Sealed Tenders will be received up to 15th April, 1918.

The Sungkiang District Inspectorate of the Salt Revenue.

c/o Deputy Commissioner's Office,
Chapei, Kung-I-Lee.

17272

—BILL SMITH—
says:

"Elephant Head"
THREE STAR
BRANDY
IS
A COGNAC
OF
DISTINCTION

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

SATURDAY and MONDAY
(30th March and 1st April, 1918)

1st Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m. sharp daily.

Entrance Tickets: $1.00 each day.
Special Trains: at 1.00 p.m., 1.30 p.m., and 2.15 p.m.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

17337

New Store!!!

JEWELLERY,
GOLD AND SILVER WARE,
CURIOS, Etc.

No. 2B Broadway
(Astor House Building)

The China Jewellery Co.

17157

5% Italian Consolidated Loan 1918

Non-convertible till 1931

Price of issue: Lires 86.50

Subscriptions are received by
THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
up to the 25th of May, 1918.

17224

JUST ARRIVED

Findon Haddocks $1.00 per lb.

Schaefer Beer
LIGHT AND DARK

The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

Try it once and you will buy it always!

Motor delivery service
C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway. Tel. N. 639.

KIANGWAN RACES

A service of Motor Cars will run every fifteen minutes between the Eastern Garage, 4 Soochow Road (Corner of Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road) and Kiangwan during RACE DAYS, the 30th March and 1st April. Charges: ONE DOLLAR per person per trip.

The Eastern Garage Co.

17353

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

We carry a full line of CLUFF'S "Blue Ribbon" Fruits

GRIFFITHS' STORES

Phone West 641 — 143 Bubbling Well Rd — Phone West 800

• TYPEWRITERS •

(Fully Guaranteed)

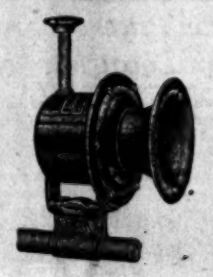
Underwoods
Remingtons
Royals
Olivers
L. C. Smiths

$90 to $150

Selected Machines for Schools $70 to $90

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Tel. 4778 — 4 Canton Rd., Shanghai. — Tel. 4778



EVERY MOTOR-CYCLIST
should have the protection of a
STEWART Hand Operated
WARNING SIGNAL

A clear, sharp, warning blast, which will penetrate all other noises—AND WARN BUT NOT FRIGHTEN.

Service Station:

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

LIPS' SAFES

We beg to announce that a large shipment of these well-known Safes has arrived.

An inspection at earliest convenience is solicited.

THE SOLE AGENTS
Telephone 462. **T. E. M. A.** 6 Ave. Ed. VII.

17323

The Brunswick Refrigerating Co.,
New Brunswick N.Y., U.S.A.

Received in our showrooms
Complete Iceplants in different capacities
Inspection Invited
SOLE AGENTS
Tel: 462. **T. E. M. A.** 6 Av. Edw. VII.

17323

Arthur V. Bond & "V" Modes
20 Nanking Road
(3rd Floor)

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 9

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.

Telephoe North 482

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. N. 1946.

To let one large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Facing South. All modern comforts. Suitable for two Bachelors, or small family.

TO LET, in Western district, one nicely furnished front room, terms moderate. Apply to Box 5, THE CHINA PRESS.

17348 M.30.

AMERICAN COUPLE residing in French Extension in house with modern improvements, have room, with board, available for married couple or one or two bachelors. Convenient to trams. Apply to Box 491, THE CHINA PRESS.

17315 M.26.28.

BOARD and residence, to let, two well-furnished bedrooms, with bathrooms attached. Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hankow Road.

17317 M.31.

TO LET: In quiet location, 5 minutes' walk from business-center. Large, double-room, with verandah and bathroom attached. With board and attendance; Mex. $150 for couple; $100 for one. Apply to Box 480, THE CHINA PRESS.

17259 M.29.

EDUCATIONAL

YOUNG Russian gentleman wishes to give Russian lessons or Russian lessons in exchange for English. Apply to Box 499, THE CHINA PRESS.

17339 M.31.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: A reliable interpreter for law office. Only those familiar with Mixed Court procedure need apply. Good prospects for competent man. Apply to Box 9, THE CHINA PRESS.

17357 M.29.

WANTED: Foreigner with knowledge of accounting for a Chinese Government Railway. Apply to Box 2, THE CHINA PRESS.

17343 M.29.

WANTED: Experienced man (ally) to serve as assistant engineer for steam, electric plant in interior. Must understand operating engines, generators and pumps. Apply to Box 469, THE CHINA PRESS.

17242 M.28.

A. BARAM

979 Broadway East.

Second-hand clothes Bought.

Please write.

17331

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 274.

Invitation of Tenders (090/4)

Tenders which will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 20th day of May, 1918, are hereby invited for the supply of 266 pieces of Locomotive and Carriage Tyres and 60 lengths of Flat Spring Steel. Tender forms attached with drawings and full particulars may be obtained on payment of a sum of $5.00.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, 22nd March, 1918.

17255

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED to recommend, Chinese typists. Fast and accurate; services ascertained. Apply to Yun-E Typewriting School, F-349 Woochang Road.

17349 M.28.

EXPERIENCED LADY stenotypist (neutral), desires position. Apply to Box 417, THE CHINA PRESS.

17134

WANTED by young Chinese experienced businessman as office assistant or typist at moderate salary. Apply to Box 498, THE CHINA PRESS.

17338 M.28.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

MISCELLANEOUS

LOCAL business man, about to proceed to London, is open to accept business commissions from American or British firms and individuals. Apply to Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS.

OFFICES TO LET

17 MUSEUM ROAD: Two suites of offices and godowns to let. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

17262 M.31.

OFFICES TO LET in China Press Building, Canton and Kiangse Roads. Apply on the premises.

17263 M.31.

HOUSES TO LET

PEITAIHO: To let half of a furnished bungalow, facing sea, tennis court, large verandah. Apply to Box 466, THE CHINA PRESS.

17237 M.31.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: French victoria and Australian horse, complete with harness, uniforms and sundries. Exceptional opportunity for acquiring a very stylish turnout. Inspection by appointment. Apply to Box 8, THE CHINA PRESS.

17355 M.30.

WANTED: Second-hand Bentley's complete Phrase code book. Price must be reasonable. Apply to Box 7, THE CHINA PRESS.

17534

WANTED: Motor-cycle, new or second-hand. State particulars to Box 6, THE CHINA PRESS.

17351 M.28.

WANTED to buy, a second-hand Cleveland motor-cycle, in good running order, payment by monthly instalments. Apply to Box 497, THE CHINA PRESS.

17333 M.28.

FOR SALE: 1,000 Cuttings Bambogala tree ten cents each. Large leaf, grows rapidly, one of the finest shade trees obtainable. Original trees imported from U.S.A. Plant now. Apply to Box 1, THE CHINA PRESS.

17342 M.28.

BENTLEY'S code book: For sale new complete Phrase code book. Apply to Box 3, THE CHINA PRESS.

17344 A.2.

WHITE LEGHORN eggs, $3.00 setting, from a good stock of healthy birds. Poultry Farm, 816 Gordon Road.

17220